The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8467—VOL. LII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

Wednesday, 28th June, at Mecieche, Mongyer, the wife of B. Bucknell, Esq., of a daughter.

the 1st instant, at her residence, 204, Goulburn-street, Surry Mrs. M. Kelly, of a son.

the 2nd instant, at her residence, National Schoolhouse, Retreat, near Kiama, the wife of Mr. James W. Ball, of a

the 6th instant, at Calingra, Woollahra, Mrs. James How, daughter.

the 7th instant, at Midlothian Villa, Elizabeth-street South, wife of Mr. John Watson, druggist, of a daughter.

the 8th instant, at St. Mark's Cottage, Darling Point, Mrs. Caird, of a son.

the 10th instant, at Garryowen, Petersham, Mrs. E. Barn-, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

the 21st March, at Leamington, by the Rev. T. E. Buck-, rector of Norbury, Salop, brother-in-law of the bride, Dixon, Esq., of Tavistock-square, London, to Blanche beth, youngest daughter of James S. Garthon, Esq., C.S. Norwich, and sister of Mr. W. Garthon, of this city.

13th June, at Papanui Church, Christchurch, Canterbury, by the Rev. Lorenzo Moore, M.A., William Patten widow, to Helen, eldest daughter of J. B. Bossley, Esq., of New South Wales.

the 5th instant, by special license, at St. James's Church, Town, by the Rev. G. B. Smith, Mr. Thomas Cavanough, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. George Buckridge, of Town.

the 5th instant, by special license, at St. James's Church, Town, by the Rev. G. B. Smith, Mr. James Reardon, to abeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Smith, of burgh, Scotland.

the 6th instant, at Craigend-terrace, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, second son of the late Dr. Ramsay, of Dobroyde, to fifth daughter of the late Henry Forde, Esq., of Clontarf, No cards.

DEATHS.

the 9th instant, at Picton, John Nicholas, infant son of Larkin.

the 11th instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Ford, Fosterville, Campbell-street, Francis Cox, of con-, aged 30 years, son of the late Mr. William Cox, North stead. Deeply regretted.

the 11th instant, at Tudor Cottage, Surry Hills, Lucy, est daughter of Walter Heaven, aged 2 years 19 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship PRINCE ALFRED, H. S. Machin, commander, will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived) for AUCKLAND, SATURDAY, July 15th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
Now loading.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship TARARUA, J. Gardyne, commander, will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO, with the English Mails,
At Noon, SATURDAY, July 15th.
Passengers and cargo for TARANAKI transhipped at NELSON.
Passengers and cargo for NAPIER transhipped at WELLINGTON.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
Now loading.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Shippers are requested to take notice that Bills of Lading, and Mates' receipts, when used in lieu of same, will require to be stamped.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S steamship LADY BOWEN will be dispatched TO-MORROW, Thursday, 13th July, at 5 p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH. MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
Rates of passage to Brisbane:—

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto, return (available for two months)	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.
N.B.—The s.s. LADY YOUNG will be dispatched for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 5 p.m.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS to MELBOURNE.—Until further notice, the A. S. N. Company's steamers will leave here for MELBOURNE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, leaving Melbourne every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, 1st July, 1865.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO MELBOURNE.—On and after this date the Fares to Melbourne by the Company's Steamships will be

Saloon	£5 10 0
Return Ticket	9 0 0
Steerage	2 0 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street. April 8.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO BRISBANE.
The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship TELEGRAPH, will sail for the above port, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 5.
FARES:

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months)	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

FREIGHT:
Dead weight and measurement 10s. per ton.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—CAWARRA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per CAWARRA, on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—CAWARRA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5; and FLORENCE IRVING, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per KENNEDY.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 18th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—KENNEDY, about 14th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 15th July inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, to CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE.
Goods and passengers for Morpeth forwarded on per Anna Maria from Raymond Terrace.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH, calling at Martin's Wharf.
Goods for the Paterson received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per steamer on MONDAY MORNING from Sydney.
Goods for Martin's Wharf received on FRIDAY.
Freight on goods for these agencies must be paid in Sydney.
FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
The steamer ANNA MARIA, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 6.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, on FRIDAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kembla, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Comerang, 21st instant.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—Ply between the Phœnix Wharf and the undermentioned places on every week day as follows:—
To RYDE, at 7.15 and 9 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 7.40, 8.40, and 11.40 a.m., and 3.40 and 4.40 p.m.
To GLADESVILLE, at 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 8, 9, and 11 a.m., 12 noon, and 4, and 5 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL, at 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., and 1, 3, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
From ditto, 8.15, 9.15, and 11.15 a.m., 12.15, 4.15, 5.15, and 6.15 p.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m. From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From SYDNEY, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin ...... 1s. 6d. Return ...... 2s. 6d.
Steerage .... 1s. 0d. Ditto .... 1s. 6d.
OR NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER. TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 7 The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, for CLARENCE TOWN via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Office—foot of Market-street.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.—Steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, the chartered schooner FRED. S. WHITE, running in conjunction with the company's steamer NAUTILUS there, on THURSDAY, at 5 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Rates of Freight and Fares to and from Grafton and Sydney:—
Dead weight, 15s. per ton; measurement, 21s. per ton
Wool, 12s. 6d. per bale; grain, 2s. per bag.
Passenger Fares.
Saloon, £3. Return, available for one month, £5
Steerage, £1 15s. Ditto ditto, £3.
T. BAWDEN, Secretary.
C. and N. E. S. N. Co.'s Office, Grafton, 30th June.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons, H. P. Sawell, commander, will leave the Market Wharf THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 p.m., returning to Sydney on THURSDAY
REDUCED RATES.
Saloon 12s 6d
Steerage 7s 6d
Apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street; or JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons, H. P. Sawell, commander, will leave the Market Wharf, on or about FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, carrying passengers and cargo.
This splendid steamship offers superior accommodation and a liberal dietary for all classes, under the able superintendence of Mr. Sefton (late of the s. s. Barwon).
A stewardess is provided for lady passengers.
REDUCED RATES.

Saloon	£3 15 0
Saloon (return)	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, from Smith's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 18th instant. Cargo received at Grafton Wharf, on SATURDAY, 15th instant.

Saloon	£8 0 0
Ditto — Return Ticket, available three months	£13 0 0
To Eden, including provisions	
Saloon	£2 0 0
Ditto—Return Ticket, available one month	£3 0 0
Steerage	£1 0 0
Ditto—Return Ticket, available one month	£1 10 0
Freight	£1 0 0

The CITY OF HOBART is fitting for 60 head of Bullocks and 300 Sheep, and open to Charter for fat Stock and Sheep, for one or more voyages to Hobart Town.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—MARY is now receiving cargo. CLARKE and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR DARKWATER CREEK, MACLEAY RIVER. The regular trader MORNING STAR is now receiving cargo. Sails at noon THIS DAY. Freight or passage, apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The clipper schooner UNDAUNTED is now receiving cargo. Sails THURSDAY, at noon. Freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and BAFFLE CREEK.—The A1 clipper schooner MAGELLAN CLOUD, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—☞ The A1 clipper barque CAMILLA, W. A. Martin, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply at once to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader AGNES JESSIE, M'Kinlay, commander, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for HOBART TOWN direct.—☞ The clipper barque ELLESMERE, R. E. Robinson, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

AGNES, for ADELAIDE, clears THIS DAY.—Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by noon.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. Sherlock, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ The clipper brig DART, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, calling at OKITIKI to land passengers if sufficient inducement offers.—The regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, J. L. Clulow, commander, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The A1 clipper ship OTAGO, 1200 tons, George Thorndike, commander, will be dispatched on the 15th July. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this vessel.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 ship ANGLO-SAXON, 1000 tons, Captain M. B. Crowell, will be dispatched from Newcastle, on or about 20th July.
Has first-class accommodation for six first cabin, and four second cabin passengers.
Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, Newcastle.

FOR CALLAO.—To Sail on SATURDAY.—The barque GUIPUZCOANO. Room for sixteen cabin passengers, and fifty steerage.
For rate of passage apply to J. A. THOMPSON, 54, New Pitt-street; or to the Captain on board, at Alger's Wharf.

FOR HONGKONG (should sufficient inducement offer).—The ship BUENA VISTA, 1200 tons burthen, Captain Ayers. For freight or passage, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAE.—The barque ADA, Captain Williamson. For light freight only, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR SHANGHAI.—For Chinese Passengers and Light Freight.—The splendid A1 clipper ship BEEMAH, 887 tons register, Thomas Johnson, commander.
Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to SAUNDERS and CO., agents, Lyons-buildings.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The WANSFELL sails at daylight on SATURDAY, 15th instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT. Passage money £18 and upwards. To follow the WANSFELL, The iron clipper ship CORNWALLIS, 1214 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds. Joseph Leeman, Lieutenant R.N.R., commander.
This magnificent ship has a full poop, with most superior accommodation for passengers, and having the whole of her dead weight engaged will have very quick dispatch.
Saloon according to arrangement
Second cabin £25
Steerage 18
For passage or freight apply to the Commander, on board; or
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

SHIP WANSFELL, Captain Holland, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by noon on THURSDAY, 13th instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, James Donald, commander, has a considerable portion of her dead weight already engaged. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her elegant and roomy saloon accommodation. For freight or passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BARQUE BERTHA, for LONDON.—For Wool and Light Freight only.—The fine A1 clipper barque BERTHA, 257 tons register, James Gladstone, commander, having all her dead weight, and room for a small quantity of wool only, will have immediate dispatch.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP BEEMAH, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock on MONDAY, or they cannot be recognised.
SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyons-buildings.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to carry Timber of 40-feet lengths, to trade between Brisbane and Port Denison. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

WANTED, to CHARTER a STEAMVESSEL capable of carrying about 100 tons, on a draught of water not exceeding 7 feet, and with accommodation for 40 or 50 passengers. Apply to W. W. MARSH, Commercial Wharf.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, a VESSEL, from 500 to 760 tons, for a voyage to San Francisco and back. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, a vessel from 400 to 500 tons carrying capacity, for a voyage to Mauritius and back. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, a vessel for the conveyance of timber (intercolonial). Constant employment. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SCHOONER Wanted, 75 to 90 tons register; must be smart. Apply to James Malcolm.

SHIP JOHN DUTHIE, for London.—All accounts against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, not later than THURSDAY, the 13th, or they will not be recognised.
Passengers are requested to be on board on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank is now open for the transaction of ordinary banking business at Wellington, in this colony, under the management of Mr. WILLIAM COWPER.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 14th June, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.
At BALMAIN.—Next door to the School of Arts, Darling-street.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.
By order of the Board.
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at BOURKE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of One Pound (£1) per share (making £2 5s.) has been made upon all shares in this company, and that the same is payable on SATURDAY, July 1st, 1865, at the following places, viz.: —The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney; the Branches thereof at Grafton, Armidale, and Tenterfield; or the Company's Office, Grafton.
By order of the Board,
F. BAWDEN, Secretary.
C. and N. E. S. N. Company's Head Office,
Grafton, June 28th, 1865.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the sixth half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, at the Exchange, Bridge-street, on MONDAY, the 31st day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th instant, to elect a Director, in the place of one director retiring by ballot, and an Auditor; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
No. 5, Exchange, Sydney, June 20th, 1865.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth General MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Exchange, at noon on TUESDAY, the 18th instant,
1. To receive the Balance-sheet and Report of the Board of Directors for the twelve months ending 30th instant.
2. To elect a Director in the room of James Byrnes, Esq., who retires by lot, and who is not eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in the room of E. T. Beilby, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election.
By order of the Board.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.
Messrs. S. A. JOSEPH and JOHN WATKINS have given the required notice that they are candidates for the vacancy in the direction.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I intend to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat at the Board of Directors, on the occasion of the next vacancy, which will occur at the general meeting of shareholders to be held in July next.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN WATKINS.
Aston Lodge, Randwick, June 12th, 1865.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors of the above company will be held at their office, Sussex-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 31st of July, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1865; of electing a Director in the room of W. H. Eldred, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; also, for the election of two Auditors in the room of F. Mitchell and J. Milson, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice, in writing, to the Board, at least fourteen days before the day of election.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 3rd July, 1865.

LEICHHARDT'S SEARCH FUND.—A Committee MEETING will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, at Mr. HETZER'S, 287, George-street.
JAMES A. BIRD, } Honorary
B. FRERICHS, } Secretaries.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING in the Hall of Temperance, THIS EVENING. All invited.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IMPORTANT QUERY.—IS JOHN HUMPHRY living or dead.—He arrived in Sydney in the year 1835 per ship England, under a sentence of transportation for seven years. On arrival he was assigned to James Attles, of South Creek. In February, 1841, he received a ticket-of-leave for Penrith; on the 20th of April, 1841, he was allowed to marry Jane Stewart, who arrived as a free emigrant; and since the 15th of December, 1842, when he received a certificate of freedom, nothing has been officially known of him. Humphry was born in the year 1817, at Sussex, and on his arrival in Sydney was 5 feet 7¼ inches in height.
Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by the Catholic clergyman, Burrowa, New South Wales.

JOHN TURQUAND is requested to call at the HERALD Office. Important communication from London.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of MARIA HALL, who was, when last heard of, in service with Mrs. W. F. Whitney, Orange, apply at the HERALD Office, either by letter or personally, and you will hear from a friend and something to your advantage. Should any one be able to give any information respecting her whereabouts, or if she be alive, it will be thankfully received at the HERALD Office.

A. U. LOVE is requested to write to his Brother Robert. Address Bank of Queensland, Brisbane.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
CROWDED HOUSES.
GLORIOUS AND
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
THE GREAT ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
in their laughable and varied Entertainment.
THIS EVENING, July 12th.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SONGS, DANCES, DUETS, &c.
GRAND CHORUS, by the CHRISTYS.
THE ANVIL CHORUS.
THE MOCKING BIRD, SWISS SISTERS.
ANY ODER MAN,
BURLESQUE POLKA.
Concluding with the last new burlesque,
MARITANA,
supported by the entire Company.
MID-DAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY next.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; upper circle, 1s; gallery, 6d.
Pit .... One Shilling.
Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.
Seats can be secured at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warehouse, George-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—PABLO FANQUE will do a vocal New Feats on the Tight Rope.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—PAUL MAXEY will sing his favourite song, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

VICTORIA THEATRE.—PAUL MAXEY will sing his favourite song, "Riding in Railway Car."

VICTORIA THEATRE.—For the first time, the great drama, entitled, GIPSY FARMER.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT the great Virginian farce, The Mummy. Slim Jim, Paul Maxey.

SMITH, BROWN, AND COLLINS, Veritable and Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
After their successful Tour through the Australian Colonies will commence their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT,
at Sydney in August, prior to leaving for England by the November Mail.
THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.
Joe Brown, W. P. Collins, Signor Abecco, Henri Herberte, C. W. Rayner, E. Harvey, N. La Feuillade, E. Byron.
J. W. SMITH, Director.

COUSINS' ORIENTAL CIRCUS.
Change of Programme Nightly.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
This Celebrated Company are acknowledged by the Sydney Press to be the best Equestrians and Gymnast Company that has ever appeared before a Sydney audience.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 14th,
BENEFIT and Last Appearance of JERRY BLOSSOM, the American Clown and Jester,
on which occasion Master WILLIAM STEVENS will make his First Appearance on the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
SATURDAY next last MID-DAY ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY EVENING positively the Last Night of the season.

THE LEIGHTON MINSTRELS will give a BENEFIT TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, July 12, for St. Mary's Cathedral, in PARRAMATTA, at Mr. Taylor's ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Pitt-street (opposite the Victoria Theatre),
A faithful likeness of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Late President of the United States,
will be found in the collection.
Admission: 1s.; children, half-price.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE'S Discourse, at the Temperance Hall, This Evening.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A popular explanation of the Constitutions and Curricula of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, Queen's (in Ireland), Berlin, Bonn, the Sorbonne, Imperial College, and others, at the Temperance Hall, by Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE. THIS EVENING. Admission, 1s.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—A General MEETING of the parishioners of Christ Church will be held in the large Schoolroom, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 8 o'clock p.m., in aid of the Cathedral Fund.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE. The usual fortnightly MEETING will be held THIS EVENING (Wednesday), the 12th instant, in the Presbyterian Church, Macquarie-street, at 8 o'clock. Business: Readings and Recitations. Committee MEETING at 7. C. G. REID, Acting Hon. Secretary.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL RESTORATION.—A MEETING of the Catholics of Sydney will be held THIS EVENING in the Seminary of St. Mary's.
The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock by his Grace the ARCHBISHOP.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—A MEETING will be held in St. Mary's Seminary, at 7 a.m., EVERY EVENING, until further notice, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and payments.
A complete list of all the subscribers will be published in a few days.

A DULY qualified Surgeon will give his services for a passage to England. Address Greer, Post Office.

A REPORTER and Bookkeeper WANTED, for the country. A. Cubitt, 11, Bridge-street.

A JUNIOR TEACHER wanted for a School in Sydney. State qualifications and terms. A. X. Z., HERALD Office.

A COMPETENT CLERK Wanted, in a Merchant's office. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, addressed to Box 16, General Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY requires BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office. Address, stating terms, Florence, HERALD Office.

A GRADUATE and Mathematical Moderator of Trinity College, Dublin, requires a TUTORSHIP in a school or private family. Address, M. A., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had two years' experience, and can be highly recommended, wishes a Situation as ASSISTANT or SUPERINTENDENT on a sheep station, where he could look forward to a future partnership, as he will have command of money. Address by letter, care of F. H. Grundy, Esq., 13, Bligh-street.

BEESWAX, BEESWAX wanted to purchase. W. Latimer, 323, George-street.

CARTERS Wanted, to remove rubble from the corner of Kent-street and Charlotte-place.

COTTAGE wanted, on the Line in the neighbourhood of Ashfield or Burwood, and within a moderate distance of those stations. A Garden and a small Paddock must be attached, and a good supply of water is indispensable. Apply, by letter, to Cottage, Box 205, Post Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. Miss Dickie, 74, Elizabeth-st. North, near Hunter-street.

PAINTERS Wanted, to paint and glaze two houses, at Hen and Chickens Hotel, Goulburn-st. East.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the country, a single Man, as DRAPER—one who thoroughly understands his business. None others need apply at Messrs. Colegate and Adnam's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 15 years, to make herself useful. Apply Willow Lodge, Glebe.

GROOM and Coachman.—A Situation wanted by a very steady and competent young Man. B. Z., HERALD Office.

SHEEP WANTED.—The advertiser, having about 17,000 acres of one of the best sheep countries in New South Wales, will be glad to meet with any person who may have a few thousand breeding sheep to dispose of, or take them on terms, with good security. For further particulars apply to Pitt and Sullivan, station agents, Sydney.

WANTED, by a first-hand Dressmaker, DRESSMAKING, by day or week. E.G., 382, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. 86, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Augustus, 247, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, as Cashier. Edward Arnold and Co., South Head Road.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to horses. Apply with character, 22, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to make herself useful. 37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, for Cooks, Housemaids, and a Head Nurse, General Servants. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, for a gentleman's family, a thorough COOK (English or Scotch). The Home, 98, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, for London, Clothes, Regimentals. Simmons' Curiosity Shop, 400, Pitt-st. Letters attended.

WANTED, by a good Dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT; not a dress spoiler. G. G., news agent, Stanley-st.

WANTED, a SPRING CART and HARNESS, second-hand. Next to Partridge's Iron Works.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, English or Scotch, 136, Phillip-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. Apply between 9 and 10, 381, George-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Mrs John Isaacs, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Millinery business. Cleghorn and Co., 71, Market-street.

WANTED, a smart young MAN, accustomed to the baking business. Apply at 5, Market-street West.

WANTED, by a General Servant, a SITUATION, in a small family; good recommendations. 103, Prince-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Groom and Gardener; can wait at table. J. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an experienced YOUTH, for a country store. E. Chapman and Co., 56, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and be otherwise useful. 76, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL a 12-feet cedar COUNTER, 2-inch top. £5 5s. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, two pairs four-feet French burr MILL STONES. Apply Sydney Flour Mills.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK and Laundress. Apply at 110, Phillip-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a heavy Draught HORSE. Apply No. 18, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT, 4 miles from town. Apply 18, York-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT for the country. Apply at 766, George-street South.

WANTED, a MATE, for the brig NILE. Apply on board, Market Wharf.

WANTED, to SELL, a PIANOFORTE. E. Ramsay, Balmain.

WANTED, to SELL, a COOKING STOVE. E. Ramsay, Balmain.

WANTED, an industrious young MAN, to make himself useful. Apply corner Kent and Margaret sts.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID. Apply Black Swan Inn, George-street South, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, a NURSE. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a strong Draught HORSE, to pull in sand. Post Office, Randwick.

WANTED, a GOAT, near kidding. Apply to Thomas Galton, O'Connell-street, Newtown.

WANTED, to Hire light Omnibus or Car HARNESS, with or without horses. 204, Pitt street.

WANTED, a FRENCH-POLISHER at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at the Lamb Inn, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, for a small job, sharp. Mortimer, 140, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, about 15. Mrs. Smith, Parker-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, little GIRL to nurse a baby. Mrs. Lemaire, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, a Person to COOK, and make herself generally useful, for Watson's Bay. Apply at 10, at the Waxworks, 220, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Couple, without incumbrance, SITUATIONS as Indoor Servants. C. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a small COTTAGE, in a healthy locality (Surry Hills preferred). State rent, which must be moderate. Homo, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by two young gentlemen, in a healthy locality, an airy, comfortable BEDROOM. Terms must be moderate. Address Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a four-roomed COTTAGE, Petersham, Ashfield, or Surry Hills. X., Box 259, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE—separate bedroom. Address, stating particulars, to O.B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough COOK. Apply every day this week between 9 and 2 o'clock to Mrs. A. Walker, Buckhurst, Double Bay.

WANTED, immediately, a MASTER for the Corowa School. For particulars apply to the Rev. J. Maitland Ware, the Parsonage, Corowa.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as General Servant in a small family—Newtown or Sydney. Address A. M., Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, by a competent Person, a SITUATION to work Singer's Sewing-machine. Address, E. P., F. Larter, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to take charge of a child two years of age. Reference required. To be kept open until Thursday. Charles Cable, 664, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED to Rent, a HOUSE or COTTAGE, containing not less than 5 or 6 rooms, besides kitchen, within the suburbs; rent under £50 per annum. Address House, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, to invest £100 against an equal sum, in money or goods, and the services of advertiser in any business which will return a living profit; or same will be given for a suitable situation. R. S. T., Post Office.

WAVERLEY.—Parties are cautioned against cutting Turf and removing the Fence off my property at Waverley, and I will prosecute offenders to conviction. R. BROWNLOW.

WANTED, by a young lady, a SITUATION as Governess; able to teach the piano and the usual branches of an English education. Apply to M. C., 23, Stanley-street, or Mr. Ashlin, 141, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION, in a banking or other mercantile establishment; sober, industrious, and quick at accounts; unexceptionable references. C. P. C., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, for three or four months, with immediate possession, in one of the suburbs, a small Detached COTTAGE, of 3 or 4 rooms, furnished. Address Exeter, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman, a CHILD to Wetnurse, having lost her own. Apply 232, Elizabeth street South, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged person as GOVERNESS in a tradesman's family, 30 miles from Sydney; one competent to teach Music. Apply, with reference, to Mrs. Walter Long, Pitt-street, Friday, 14th instant, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a few American Ship Carpenters; also Bush Carpenters and Fencers; Married Cooks, Grooms and Farming Men; Single Man, to groom and milk, &c.; Cooks and Laundresses; General Servants, &c. W. B. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, an Allotment or Allotments of LAND, having not less than 80 feet frontage, by a depth of 120 to 150 feet, in the heart of the city. Apply to Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Managing PARTNER for the Queen's Hotel, Lyttelton; must be thoroughly acquainted with the first-class hotel business. For inquiries, apply to commanders of steamers trading between Sydney and Lyttelton.

WANTED, for a Lady in the country, an experienced GOVERNESS. She must be thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Drawing, Music, and Singing. Good references required. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 1, to Mrs. Thomas Binny, Ban Ban, Double Bay.

WANTED, for a first-class private school, in Sydney, a Pupil Teacher (resident or otherwise), who will receive a thorough classical and commercial education; also wanted, a Visiting Governess, for the suburbs; also wanted, by two young Ladies, Situations in the country, as Governesses—have a good knowledge of music. W. Brown, agent, City Labour Mart, 207, Pitt-street North.

A FIRST FLOOR, unfurnished; use of kitchen and a small bedroom. 110, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

A BEDROOM for a Gentleman; use of bath-room. Mrs. Rowett, 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-st.

APARTMENTS Vacant, at Mrs. Webster's, corner of Margaret and York streets, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

A SITTING-ROOM and Bedroom vacant, 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

APARTMENTS for a Family or Gentlemen, with board. Mrs. Wright, 187, Premier-ter., William-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman. 28, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a steady man. Apply to Mr. R. Balls, 111, Bathurst-street.

BOARD, &c. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two Gentlemen at No. 249, Crown-st., Surry Hills, near South Head Road.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a genteel COTTAGE, in garden, entrance hall, eight rooms, pantry, outhouse, and a plentiful supply of good water. Mr. Edward Hunt, Balmain and Jamison streets.

BALMAIN.—To LET, part or the whole of a large FURNISHED HOUSE, either for a respectable family or gentlemen boarders. Large balconies, garden, water frontage, boat and bathing houses. E. Ramsay, house agent, Balmain.

COTTAGE to LET, on the Glen Rock Estate, Darling Point. J. De V. Lamb.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence. 204, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

FERN BANK, Edgecliffe Road.—To be LET, one of those convenient and pleasantly situated FAMILY RESIDENCES. Apply to Mr. J. Freeman, Undercliffe, South Head Road, or at George-street.

NO. 1, CRAIGEND-TERRACE, Upper William-street, TO LET, from the 17th instant. Inquire of Mr. Thomas Farrell, 78, King-street.

REGENTVILLE, PENRITH.—To LET, the STEAM WOOLLEN FACTORY and FLOUR MILL PREMISES, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply on the premises.

ROCKHAMPTON.—To LET, the SHOP at present and for the last two years occupied by Messrs. W. C. Rush and Co., as a clothing, drapery, and millinery warehouse, plate glass front—the shop having 30 feet frontage to East-street, is so constructed as to be easily made into two shops. The stand is one of the best in Rockhampton, being the centre of business; it is directly opposite the pile of buildings now in course of erection for the Government as a post-office and telegraph office. A first-rate opportunity for any person desirous of establishing a good ready-money drapery and clothing trade, which this shop will always continue to command. The present tenants having premises in course of erection, and their lease expiring 31st July, possession can be given 1st August next. Apply to E. Ramsay, Balmain; or William Allen, Commercial Stores, Rockhampton.

STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.—Terms favourable. MOLISON and BLACK, 17 and 19, Bridge-street.

TO LET, a genteel Family RESIDENCE. Apply to Mr. J. S. Jones, Derwent-street, Glebe.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 7 rooms, &c., Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road. T. T. Smith, builder, Glebe.

TO LET, a first-class 6-roomed HOUSE, water laid on, No. 13, Glebe street, Glebe.

TO LET, HOUSE, 45, Bathurst-street West; 9 rooms, water laid on. Apply Savings' Bank, or No. 43.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, central. Apply to Mr. Comb, corner of Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, Turner's GROCER'S SHOP, corner of Egan-street, Newtown Road, 7 rooms.

TO LET, a SHOP or Store in Clarence-street, near Margaret-street. Apply next door.

TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, six-roomed COTTAGE and Paddock. Station Master, Burwood.

TO LET, the GOVERNOR BOURKE, Market-street. Mr Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of three rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 7, Argyle-street, containing seven rooms, kitchen, large yard, and garden ground.

THE AUCKLAND HOTEL to LET. Apply to Herring and Manton, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Furnished APARTMENTS, board optional. Bellevue Cottage, Kent-st. South, near Bathurst-st.

TO LET, No. 5, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street East. Apply to John Caldwell, 276, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 9, George-street North, overlooking the harbour. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

TO LET, the UNIVERSITY HOTEL, Parramatta-street; seventeen rooms, good stabling, &c., &c. Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, the PREMISES occupied by the undersigned, No. 30, Hunter-street. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.

TO LET, No. 185, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply to Mr. Fairfax, Herald Office.

TO LET, APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished, situate on the Parramatta River, close to the steamers' wharf. Apply to T. K. Bowden, solicitor, 124, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, No. 1, Hyde Park-terrace, presently occupied by Dr. Neild; possession may be had 31st July. Rent, £180 per annum. Apply to Beaumont and Waller, 85, Botany Road, Chippendale.

TO BE LET, for a term, a genteel COTTAGE, and forty acres of land, water frontage, and within easy distance of Burwood Station. Apply at the office of Mr. C. Martyn's Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, in Castlereagh-street South, near the Haymarket, SHOP, containing 5 rooms, baker's oven, and large yard. Apply to Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, on Botany Road, near the Waterloo Mills, the PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. Ewart as a soap and candle manufactory, with one acre and a half of land, fenced in. Apply A. Hinchcliff, Circular Quay, or Waterloo Mills.

TO GARDENERS.—To LET, at Ryde, Kissing Point, near to St. Ann's Church, an ORCHARD of sixteen acres, with Slab Cottage, &c., &c. Immediate possession. (Enquiry may be made of the Rev. G. E. Turner, at the Parsonage.) Applications for terms, &c., to H. K. James, Esq., King-street, Sydney.

TO LET, in the township of Camden, a commodious Family RESIDENCE, at present occupied by Mrs. J. R. Wilshire, containing 9 large rooms, with servant's apartments, stabling, laundry, and outhouses, complete. There is a large tank of water laid on to the bath room. Rent very moderate. Apply to S. Thompson and Co., 224, Pitt-street; or to H. Thompson, Camden.

TO LET, the PIER HOTEL, Manly Beach.—The undersigned thinks it only necessary to say this capital hotel is to be disposed of reasonable in consequence of Mr. Lambourn having taken the Steyne Hotel (a clear and conclusive certificate of the value of the Pier Hotel) to any person capable of conducting a first-class hotel business. Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TEMPE, Cook's River Road.—To LET, that commodious Family MANSION, lately occupied by the Rev. W. Scott, and formerly by the Rev. W. H. Savigny, as the Collegiate School, containing verandah, 25 rooms, with kitchen and out-offices, a large detached schoolroom, and about 5 acres of grounds laid out in gardens and paddock. It is admirably adapted for a first-class academy, or for the residence of a large family. The situation is remarkably healthy, and the house commands a beautiful view of Botany Bay and the surrounding country. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to T. Chalder, Heathcote, St. Peter's, or 29, King-street West.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

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Department of Lands,
Sydney, 3rd July, 1865.

LAND SALES.—In pursuance of the provisions of "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," I, the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the undermentioned places, at 11 o'clock on the days specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit, 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOOROWA (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 7th AUGUST.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Harden, parish of Currawong, 9 lots (77 to 166 acres each), on and near the road from Murrimboola to Young, on Currawong Creek, between Roberts' 466 acres and his two portions of 160 acres each on that creek, adjoining and near the Village Reserve at Currawong, portions Nos. 6, 7, and 9 to 15; county of King, parish of Olney (93 acres), on the right bank of Back Creek, about ¾ mile above its junction with Pudman's Creek, on the road from Boorowa to Gunning, adjacent to Hardyman's 41 acres, portion ?; parish of Kenyu, 1 lot (40 acres), at Day's Flat, about ¼ a mile south-easterly from Prosser's 90 acres on Boorowa River, portion 67. Upset price, £1 per acre.—TOWN LOTS. County of King, parish of Boorowa, 2 lots (1 acre each), town of Boorowa, allotments 4 and 5 of section 26. Upset price, £8 per acre.—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 142.

COROWA (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, the 11th AUGUST.—TOWN LOTS. County of Hume, parish of Corowa, 39 lots (2 roods to 1 acre 1 rood 12 perches each), town of Corowa, allotments 1 and 2 of section 7, 1 to 10 of section 72, 1 to 12 of section 73, 1 to 11 of section 74, 1, 2, 5 and 6 of section 75; county of Denison, parish of Mulwala, 2 lots (1 rood 30 perches and 2 roods 4 perches), town of Mulwala, allotments 6 and 7 of section 7. Upset price, £8 per acre.—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 142.

EUSTON, on FRIDAY, the 11th AUGUST.—TOWN LOTS. County of Taila, parish of Euston, 52 lots (1 rood 24 perches to 2 roods each), village of Euston, allotments 9 and 10 of section 5, 1, 12 to 15, and 20 of section 6, 1 to 20 of section 7, 4 to 19 of section 12, and 1, 7 to 10, and 18 to 20 of section 13. Upset price, £8 per acre.—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 142.

WEE WAA (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, the 12th AUGUST.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Baradine, parish of Baradine, 3 lots (32 to 60 acres each), on the right bank of Horse and Baradine Creeks, at and near their junction within the reserve at Baradine, about 30 miles north-westerly from Coonabarrabran, on the road from that place to Urawilkey and the Namoi, portions 4 to 6. Upset price, £1 per acre.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Baradine, parish of Baradine, 9 lots (5 acres to 20 acres each), at Baradine, on and near Baradine Creek, about 30 miles north-westerly from Coonabarrabran, on the road between that place and Urawilkey and the Namoi, portions 1 to 3, and allotments 1 and 2 of section 24, 1 and 2 of section 25, and 1 and 2 of section 26. Upset price, £2, £2 10s., and £3 per acre.—TOWN LOTS. County of Baradine, parish of Baradine, 40 lots (2 roods each), in the town at Baradine, on Baradine Creek, at the junction of Worrigal Creek, about 30 miles north-westerly from Coonabarrabran, on the road leading from that place to Urawilkey and the Namoi, allotments 1 to 10 of section 8, 1 to 10 of section 9, 1 to 10 of section 10, and 1 to 10 of section 11. Upset price, £8 per acre.—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 142.

GRAFTON (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 7th AUGUST.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Clarence, parish of Harwood, 14 lots (38 to 104 acres each), on Waregah Island, between the north arm and the back channel of the north arm of the Clarence River, portions 131 to 144; 1 lot (46 acres), on Coolah Island, adjacent to Waregah Island, between the back and deep channels of the north arm of Clarence River, portion 145; 21 lots (40 to 90 acres each), on Goodwood Island, between the Clarence River and the north arm, and between Middle and Boat Channels of that river, near the junction of River Esk, portions 48 to 56, and 146 to 157; parish of Woombah, 6 lots (29 to 56 acres each), on the right bank of the Esk River, at and near its junction with the north arm of the Clarence, portions 53 to 58; parish of Nangai, 4 lots (45 to 86 acres each), on and near the left bank of the north arm of Clarence River, at and near the junction of Woran Creek, portions 4 to 7. Upset price, £1 per acre.—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 142.

GRAFTON (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, the 8th AUGUST.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Clarence, parish of Coldstream, 9 lots (40 to 80 acres each), on the right bank of Coldstream River, about 4 miles above its junction with the south arm of Clarence River, portions 1 to 9. Upset price, £1 per acre.—TOWN LOTS. County of Clarence, parish of Lawrence, 25 lots (1 rood 28 perches to 2 roods each), town of Lawrence, allotment 8 of section 18, 5 to 7 of section 94, 5 to 7 of section 95, 1 to 7 of section 96, and 1 to 11 of section 97. Upset price, £8 per acre.—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 142.

MUDGEE (at the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 7th AUGUST.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Wellington, parish of Munna, 1 lot (100 acres), on the road from Piambong to Mudgee, opposite to R. Crossin's 80 acres, about 4 miles north-westerly from Mudgee, portion 3-3; 10 lots (39 acres to 172 acres 3 roods each), on and near the roads from Piambong and Wellington to Mudgee, adjoining and near the south boundary of H. Steele's 2000 acres, the western boundary of King's 640 acres, and the northern and western boundaries of Ascough's 1280 acres, about 4 miles north westerly from Mudgee, portions 4-1 to 4-10; 1 lot (40 acres), on the road from Merinda to Mudgee, adjoining the eastern boundary of M. Rushby's 30 acres 1 rood and E. Richards' 31 acres 1 rood, on M'Donald's Creek, about 3½ miles westerly from Mudgee, portion 4-25; county of Wellington, parish of Broom Bee, 1 lot (40 acres), on Mullamuddy Creek, adjacent to J. Cox's 44 acres, on the road from Mudgee to head of Meroo, and about 1½ miles southerly from W. Bowman's 965 acres, on Cudgegong river, about 7 miles south-easterly from Mudgee, portion 3-13; parish of Piambong, 1 lot (62 acres 3 roods), on the road from Piambong to Mudgee, adjoining the southern boundary of H. Cox's 976 acres, on M'Donald's Creek, about 7 miles north-westerly from Mudgee, portion 4-33; county of Phillip, parish unnamed, 5 lots (22 acres 3 roods to 34 acres 1 rood each), on Bara Creek, adjoining and near Bayly's 30 acres, on the road from Mudgee to Bara, and from ¼ mile to 1 mile northerly of C. Roberts's 1280 acres, about 10 miles easterly from Mudgee, portions 4-24 to 4-28; 4 lots (20 acres each), near Spring Flat, adjoining and near the southern boundary of Hayes's 1251 acres, about 12 miles easterly from Mudgee, portions 4-20 to 4-23; 4 lots (22 to 34 acres each), on and near Lawson's and Wet Swamp Creeks, at and near their junction; also, adjoining and near the western boundary of W. Walker's 809 acres, about 13 miles easterly from Mudgee, portions 4-13 to 4-16; 1 lot (24 acres), on the right bank of Lawson's Creek, adjoining the eastern boundary of N. P. Bayly's 40 acres, and opposite Hayes' 1251 acres, about 12 miles easterly from Mudgee, portion 4-19; 1 lot (43 acres), on the left bank of Wollar Creek, adjoining the northern boundary of Village Reserve at Wollar, portion 4-2; 1 lot (40 acres), on Cumbo Creek, about 2¼ miles above its junction with Wilpinjong Creek, portion 4-5; 1 lot (39 acres 1 rood), adjacent to the eastern boundary of R. Lowe's 2000 acres, Wilbetree, about 6 miles northerly from Mudgee, portion 4-5; 8 lots (43 acres to 81 acres 1 rood each), between the Mudgee Racecourse, J. Elston's 72 acres 1 rood, and Blackman's, Phillips', Sword's, Healy's and Hill's portions, on Pipeclay Creek, on and near the Maitland Road, about 3 miles north-easterly from Mudgee, portions 5—1 to 5—8; county of Wellington, parish of Erudgere, 1 lot (40 acres 2 roods), near M'Donald's Creek, about ½ mile northerly from G. Cox's 804 acres, about 6 miles north-westerly from Mudgee, portion 4—21; parish of Mudgee, 1 lot (40 acres), about 4 miles south-easterly from Mudgee, adjacent to the western boundary of F. and A. Cox's 640 acres, portion 146. Upset price, £1 per acre.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Wellington, parish of Mudgee, 7 lots (3 acres 32 perches to 5 acres 1 rood 38 perches each), near Mudgee, portions 9—21, 9—22, 9—26, 9—27, and 9—34 to 9—36. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 142.

Department of Public Works.
Sydney, 11th July, 1865.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Freight for Two Boats to Newcastle.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 18th July.
Great Western Railway—Fencing on Contract No. 2.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th July.
Extension of Dyke, Clarence River.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 8th August.

W. M. ARNOLD.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | SURVEYOR.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Rates, and all information, on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARYBOROUGH SUGAR GROWING COMPANY (LIMITED). QUEENSLAND.

Incorporated under Act of Parliament, 27 Victoria, No. 4.
CAPITAL, £10,000,
In 200 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase to £20,000.
Liability of shareholders limited.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Henry Palmer, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Maryborough.
R. T. Aldridge, Esq. | W. M. Davidson, Esq., J.P.
R. Travis, Esq., J.P. | F. W. Gladwell, Esq.
J. Eaton, Esq. | R. B. Sheridan, Esq., J.P.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Thomy De Keating, Esq. (Planter, late of Mauritius).
BANKERS.
Australian Joint Stock Bank, Maryborough.
SOLICITOR.
Alex. Brodie Neilson, Esq., Maryborough.
HONORARY SECRETARY (pro tem.).
Henry Palmer, Esq.

The Directors, in placing the prospectus of the "Maryborough Sugar Growing Company" before the public have much pleasure in stating that they have secured the services of Mr. Thomy De Keating (who is a large shareholder), as Managing Director, and to whose lucid statement, annexed, they beg to refer. At the first meeting, one-half of the capital required was subscribed by local residents; the remainder, under the "Limited Liability Act," is now offered to the public. The payment of calls being fixed at one-fifth cash on allotment; balance, without interest, in equal payments, in six, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months.

It is proposed that no fees be given to the Directors until such time as a dividend has been declared.

It is the intention of the present Directors to work the estate on the most economical system conducive with the interests of the shareholders; strict supervision will be maintained over all the operations of the Company, and the estate visited periodically by one or more of the Directors.

As the Directors have determined to close the share list on an early date, applications for shares should be made without delay to the undersigned.

HENRY PALMER,
Hon. Secretary.

Maryborough, 23rd June, 1865.

MR. DE KEATING'S REPORT.

"The land in this district is of a rich nature, and seems most suitable by its latitude of 25·30, and almost tropical temperature and climate, to allow the sugar cane reaching its fullest degree of perfection and development.

"The Maryborough Sugar Estate is situated on Tinana Creek, navigable for steamers and vessels of ordinary tonnage, and sheltered by its lofty banks from the dangers of floods. This estate now consists of 1000 acres of land in one whole block, with an abundant supply of fresh water. In its composition, and tint of a light brownish or chocolate colour, this soil has a great analogy with that of the richest parts of the Island of Mauritius. Its distance in a straight line is about twelve miles from the sea; and from the town of Maryborough it is ten miles by water, and only five miles by land. The main road to Brisbane will pass close to the estate.

"The cultivation of the sugar cane has enriched those countries that have embarked in that line of industry. As a proof what will be the result of such an undertaking in Queensland, I will exemplify my idea in giving below a full and complete statement of what will be the probable expenditure in three years (from 1865 to 1868) of the Maryborough Sugar Growing Company, including the rent and purchase price of the land. 2nd. The expenses of clearing, and planting with canes, 200 acres of land. 3rd. The cost of draught animals and implements. 4. The cost of machinery and buildings ready for the manufacture of sugar, and the result at the end of the same period.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

Clearing and stumping 100 acres of land in 1865, at £8	£800	
For fencing	150	
2 team bullocks, with tackling, at £100	200	
2 draught horses, at £20	40	
4 ploughs, £30; 3 harrows, £15; other implements, £25	70	
1 dray and harness	20	
Huts for men	200	
Cottage for manager, with fittings	60	
2 bullock-drivers and 1 ploughman, for six months, at £65, with rations included	97	
10 labourers, at 50 per annum, with rations included	500	
Rent of 1000 acres to Government	50	
Solicitor's fees and incidental expenses	50	
Purchase of 50 tons of cane tops, at £4 a ton	200	
Purchase of 8 horses and harness, at £20	160	
Purchase of 8 carts, at £10	80	
3 months' wages for 40 men, at £5 per month with rations, while the crop time arrives from 1st September to 30th November, 1867	600	
Manager-General's salary, at £300 a-year, (half to be paid in cash and half on a per centage on the net yearly profits)	300	
Superintendent's (his assistant) salary at £150, to be paid in the same way	150	
2 boats	80	
To meet unforeseen expenses	200	
		£4007
To building, machinery, and erecting the same		3000
Amount of expenditure from 1865 to 30th November, 1867		£7007
NEXT YEAR (1866), to clear, stump, and plant a SECOND HUNDRED ACRES of land with canes; expenses as above of labourers, rent to Government, &c., &c.	£2,660	
To meet unforeseen expenses	500	
Amount against this plantation from 1866 to 30th November, 1868		3,160
Grand total of expenditure from 1865 to the 30th November, 1868		£10,167

ESTIMATED INCOME.

FIRST CROP, to be made in 1867, from 1st September to 30th November, 100 acres of virgin canes at three (3) tons per acre, 300 tons of sugar at £32 net per ton	£9,600	
From the molasses will be made about 300 gallons of rum, at 1s. 6d. per gallon	200	
The above canes will give about 200 tons of tops or plants for sale, at £2 per ton	400	
		£10,200
Deduct from this the expenses made from 1865 to 1867, amounting to		7,007
Net balance of first crop		£3,193
SECOND CROP, to be made in 1868, from 1st September to 30th November, there will be 200 acres of canes to be manufactured as follows:—The ratoons of the above first 100 acres of canes, at two (2) tons of sugar (if not more) per acre, 200 tons of sugar at £32 net per ton	6,400	
100 acres of virgin canes planted (in 1866) at three (3) tons per acre, 300 tons of sugar at £32 per ton	9,600	
From the molasses about 6000 gallons of rum at 1s 6d net per gallon	450	
Those 200 acres of canes will give about 400 tons of tops as plants for sale, at £2 per ton	800	
		£17,250
Deduct from this the expenses made from 1866 to 1868, amounting to		3,160
Net balance of crop, 1868		£14,090
Ditto ditto of first crop		3,193
Net amount of two crops		£17,283

From this sum of £17,283 deduct that due to Government for the purchase of 1000 acres, at £1—£1000. It will remain, as a dividend to the shareholders, the net balance, say, of £16,000 on the 30th November, 1868.

"The profits which the estate would get in manufacturing other growers' canes, by taking (as it is the custom at the Mauritius) half of the sugar made out of their canes, or buying them, is here left aside.

"It is useless to observe that the above estate, being now unencumbered, will by its own intrinsic value, increase the amount of profits for all future years.

"With powerful and perfect machinery as those that will be erected, the quantity of 1290 tons of sugar might be easily manufactured every year. With some additional expenses for keeping up the ratoons in a good state of cultivation, and planting (as it should be done) 100 acres of cane every year, that estate would have to manufacture, in 1871, 500 acres of canes, which quantity would be, from that period, the number of acres to be manufactured every year. They would yield an average of two millions of pounds of sugar (or 1000 tons) yearly. Such an estate in the island of Mauritius would be worth at least £70,000. Why would not its value be the same in Maryborough?"

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Secretary of the Maryborough Sugar Growing Company (Limited), Maryborough.

Sir,—I request you will allot me   shares in the Maryborough Sugar Growing Company (Limited), which I agree to take, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to sign the Articles of Association, when required, in accordance with the terms of prospectus, and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Shareholders for shares so allotted.

Name in full ————
Usual signature ————
Profession or business ————
Address, in full ————
Date ————

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company is now prepared to accept Marine risks, at current rates. By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.
Sydney, May 17th.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000; Paid-up Capital—Fire and Marine, £100,000; Life, £25,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.

Fire risks taken at lowest current rates.

Marine risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable at the head office, in Sydney, or at any of the agencies of the company in Great Britain, India, China, or the colonies.

Life policies issued on very favourable conditions.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. C. Cox.

MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Exchange Corner.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital, £400,000.
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Established 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1857.
Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rate of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Marine Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.—
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital............£250,000.
DIRECTORS.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq.
T. C. Breillat, Esq.
James R. Fairfax, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
William Wolfen, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. Joseph Dyer.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £60,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past ten years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
DIRECTORS.
Robert B. Dickson, Esq., Chairman.
Frederick H. Dangar, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Richard Jones, Esq.
Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
The Hon. William Walker, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS.
John Brewster, Esq., | William Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY.
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON	Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE	Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
" AUCKLAND	Mr. Thomas H. Mabin
" BRISBANE	Messrs. Molison, Black, and Smith.
" CHRISTCHURCH	" Brownell and Co.
" DUNEDIN	" Cargill and Co.
" HOBART TOWN	" Justin, Browne, and Co.
" LAUNCESTON	Mr. Charles M'Arthur.
" MELBOURNE	Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.
" NELSON	" Nath. Edwards and Co.
" ROCKHAMPTON	" Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
" WELLINGTON	" Krull and Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss either in Sydney or London.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies unless specifically named.

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Fire Insurance at current rates.

Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
34, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).
Capital, £500,000.
ADVANCES made on Pastoral Securities, Freehold Estates, &c.
Solicitors:
Melbourne—Messrs. Parton and Hellins.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Melbourne,
Managing Agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

THE ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
Established April 1st, 1865,
Pursuant to Act of Council 7 Vic. No. 10; 11 Vic. No. 10 and 11 Vic. No. 53.
TRUSTEES.
Messrs. G. W. Allen, W. Speer, G. Thorne.
DIRECTORS.
Messrs. O. S. Evans, E. Raynes, R. H. Way.
BANKERS.
The City Bank.
SECRETARY.
J. R. Treeve.
Offices—309, GEORGE-STREET.

This Society is established on a similar basis to four Building Societies which have been brought to a successful termination. Its objects are to enable its members to purchase freehold or leasehold properties, or to pay off mortgages, the loans being repaid by easy monthly instalments; and to provide for those not requiring loans an opportunity for the investment at interest of small savings, which will imperceptibly increase to a useful sum.

Intending shareholders are informed that in consequence of the number of shares now issued the entrance fee will be raised to 10s. per share, on and after the 13th June next, and will increase in proportion, as the Society progresses.

Application for shares may be made to the Secretary, at the Society's office, 309, George-street, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; from whom any further information may be obtained.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the estate of WILLIAM HENRY KENT, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent intends, on TUESDAY, the first day of August next, or so soon after as his application may be heard, to move before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at Sydney, that his said estate may be released from sequestration.

THOMAS ICETON, Solicitor for the said Insolvent.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully informs his town and country customers that he has, this day, disposed of his TOBACCONIST BUSINESS to Messrs. Sippel Brothers, of Young, who intend carrying on the same; thanking them for past favours, and soliciting a continuance of the same to my successors.

J. BARTLETT, 526, George-street, July 6th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SIPPEL BROTHERS desire to inform the public that they have, this day, purchased the Tobacconist Business, carried on by Mr. Bartlett, 526, George-street, Sydney, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favours.

SIPPEL BROTHERS, Sydney, July 6th, 1865.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.

IRWIN and TURNER.

Circular Quay, 7th June.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Mr. EDWARD DAUNT, of 35, Queen-street, Melbourne, has on SALE the best gold-mining SHARES in the Ballarat, Bendigo, Tarrangower, and Woods Point Districts, paying regular and permanent dividends fortnightly and monthly, of 30 up to 70 per cent. per annum, and which are perfectly safe and secure investments.

Also, shares at very low prices, in progressing mines of bona fide character, just about to pay dividends, with every probability of the shares increasing in value four to five hundred per cent. in a few months.

A list of safe investments forwarded gratis, on application.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.—M. M'CAW and ANOTHER, Produce Brokers, hold WEEKLY AUCTION SALES of every description of FARM PRODUCE, On THURSDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

Circulars, containing all particulars as to the mode of conducting those sales, will be forwarded by post, upon application, to their address.

Royal Horse Bazaar, Melbourne.

SYDNEY AUCTION ROOMS, 156, Pitt-street (between King and Hunter streets). Messrs. CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, and Commission Agents, have REMOVED to the above extensive and centrally situated premises (late Frith and Payten's), where they have very superior accommodation for sales by auction (or otherwise) of household furniture, engraving, oil paintings, books, plate, jewellery, fancy goods, carriages, and general merchandise, and they trust by strict attention to the interests of their constituents and promptitude in rendering account sales, to obtain a fair share of patronage and support.

Liberal cash advances on all property for sale. Auction sales at private residences faithfully conducted. Valuations and inventories accurately made.

N.B.—The utmost care taken of all property in their charge.

CHARLES KIDMAN, Grocer, South Head Road. C. KIDMAN having commenced the manufacture of all kinds of biscuits and confectionery, invites the attention of the public to the superior quality of the articles manufactured by him.

C. K. has always relied on small profits and quick returns, and he is determined, in this new branch of his trade, to carry out fully the principles of free trade by supplying the very best article at the lowest possible price.

The public are invited to try the biscuits and confectionery manufactured at C. K.'s establishment, at the top of South Head Road, where every kind of biscuit and confectionery can be purchased, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

JOHN M'DOWALL and SONS, Walkingshaw, Foundry, Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Makers of every description of Machinery for working in wood, such as patent vertical saw frames, to take in logs up to six feet square or round; common vertical saw frames, driven above or below, combined planing and moulding machines; combined grooving and feathering, moulding, tenoning, and boring machines; morticing and tenoning machines; circular saw benches of every size; travelling saw tables, with iron or wooden tops, &c. Prices, plans, &c., with all further particulars, W. MACDONALD, agent, Wynyard-square.

ESTABLISHED 23 years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted; teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar; children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address, Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ELIXIR OF ROSES, and instantaneous relief for toothache, in bottles, with directions for use, prepared only by Dr. EMANUEL, Dentist. Surgery, Pitt-street, opposite Toogood's Hotel.

NEW DISCOVERY.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, opposite the European Assurance and Sydney Assurance Offices. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Advice gratis, from 9 to 12.

DR. L. L. SMITH.—The public have thirteen years guarantee of the confidence and reticence which can be reposed in Dr. L. L. Smith.

The public have also thirteen years' guarantee as to his skill in the treatment of those diseases to which he has devoted his attention, irrespective of his great practical experience in London with the late Dr. Culverwell.

Dr. L. L. Smith's correspondence by letter has now been established over ten years, and has to a considerable extent superseded the former necessity which existed for Sydney and up country patients and persons residing in the neighbouring colonies coming personally to Melbourne to consult him.

Dr. L. L. Smith's consultation fee, by letter, £1.
Dr. L. L. Smith, 192, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.
Private residence, 6, Royal-terrace, Nicholson-street, Fitzroy.

The following works by Dr. L. L. Smith can be obtained direct from the author, on enclosing stamps 6d extra postage free:—
Means of Prolonging Life, 2s 6d.
How to Get Fat, and How to Get Thin, price 1s.
Dr. L. L. Smith's Medical Almanac, 6d.
Sold also by all Booksellers in New South Wales.

O'NEILL'S CARAGHEEN PECTORAL, or IRISH MOSS.—The excellence of Irish moss for coughs, colds, &c., is acknowledged by all, and among the many medicines prepared from it, the above is by far the most valuable. Persons suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, will find instant relief from its use. F. H. O'NEILL, Chemist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. In bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d.

CAUTION.—COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Fraudulent imitations of these celebrated pills are in circulation, having the stamp, bills, and labels all counterfeited. Some of these counterfeits have the stamp printed with a full stop after the word "OFFICE," and are wrapped with one bill only, the boxes lined purple or red, and the pills themselves irregular in form, with indentations on their surface. The GENUINE have no stop after the word "office" on the Government stamp; they are wrapped with two bills, the boxes are white inside, and the pills are perfectly globular in form, and present no indentations whatever. May be had of Messrs. ROW and Messrs. NORRIE and BROWN, both of Pitt-street, Sydney.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.—The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Powell by William Boards, Esq., an extensive Agriculturist and Land Agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"DEAR SIR,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a tablespoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighbourhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling, as I do, fully assured of its efficacy.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"WM. BOARDS.

"To Mr. Thos. Powell."

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
Prepared solely by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars-road, London; and sold in bottles only by all chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia.
Ask for Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
The genuine has the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," engraved upon the Government stamp.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during 35 years, emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond street, London; and sold by all chemists throughout the world.

Wholesale agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Pitt street; and Messrs. WORMS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO INVALIDS.—DAVENPORT'S TONIC SYRUP.—This syrup is a compound containing various elements requisite for a healthy sustenance of the body, and is found particularly serviceable in cases of debility arising from residence in warm climates, long sickness, or excessive fatigue. Strumous disease or scrofula is rapidly subdued by its influence. In all cases of debility, emaciation, indigestion, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and lassitude, it is speedily efficacious. By the continuance of its administration for a few weeks, the most deteriorated constitution may be wholly restored to health.

Prepared by John T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London, from a prescription of Dr. J. Collis Browne's; and sold wholesale by his agents in Sydney, Messrs. WORMS and CO., and retail by all chemists.

FOR HORSES.—Spring and Autumn are the seasons the Condition of Horses ought to be looked to, when they are generally rough coated, hide bound, and altogether debilitated and out of tone, perhaps proceeding from irregular or over-reached exercise, musty, or innutritious feeding, which always causes worms, and induces the most destructive disorders, even to the death of the horse; but may in such seasons be entirely eradicated by administering GIBTON'S ORIGINAL WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS, they being easily given, and without any alteration necessary in either feeding or exercise. See his treatise on the care of the HORSE, one of which is enclosed in each package.

The public are particularly requested to observe that the signature of Robt. N. Gibton is on each wrapper. Sole Wholesale Agent, W. EDWARDS, 67, St Paul's, London. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

J. W. GOULDEN, Military Tailor, makes good Inverness Capes at 35s. 696, George-street.

INVERNESS CAPES made to order, at 35s. by J. W. GOULDEN, Military Tailor, Brickfield-hill.

LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
TUESDAY.
BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice WISE and a general jury.
PERJURY.

The case against Miss Dickson, the hearing of which was adjourned from yesterday, was again proceeded with, but not concluded.

The witnesses heard were Messrs. Mullen, Yeomans (recalled), Solomons, Levy, Wilson, Gibb, Kelly, Lane, Davis Kerr, Keefe, O'Meagher, and Mrs. Mullen. The case for the Crown was closed, and the defence opened.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock this day.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
TUESDAY.
BEFORE Mr. District Judge Dowling.
BATE V. THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

This case, the trial of which was commenced on Friday last, was now resumed and concluded. It was an action by a writing clerk to recover damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Pigott (of Rowley and Holdsworth), appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. H. Stephen, instructed by Mr. M. Consett Stephen, for the defendants.

It appeared that the plaintiff, who was employed in the Telegraph Office up to March of the present year, was engaged under agreement to a gentleman who was acting as secretary to the society, and subsequently to Mr. Thomson, the present secretary, to do certain work for the society. This work consisted of making manuscript copies of all press-copy letters in the office of defendants, during his spare time, namely, between one and two o'clock every day, and after four o'clock. In 1863 plaintiff was employed on the accounts and calculations. At first he was not paid any regular salary, but received various payments at different times. He stated that he was led to understand that his employment, which was of a temporary character, would eventually be permanent. In the beginning of 1864 he received a letter from Mr. Thomson, in which he was informed that the directors had determined to dispense with his services and appoint a permanent clerk. A few days afterwards, plaintiff saw an advertisement in the paper for a clerk in the society's office, whereupon he applied for the appointment and obtained it, his remuneration being fixed at 3s. 6d. per hour, as he could not spend the whole of his time in the company's offices. He continued in the employment of the society until September, 1864, when, without notice, or without reasonable excuse, as he alleged, he was dismissed. A good deal of correspondence took place between plaintiff and the secretary of the society in reference to this dismissal, and the society not having given plaintiff satisfaction he brought the present action, because he was engaged with the understanding (as he alleged) that he would be employed until the work upon which he was engaged was all done. This would have taken him at least ten or twelve months, devoting to it, as he usually did, three hours a day, namely, from one to two o'clock, and from four to six o'clock.

Counsel on both sides addressed the Court at great length, and his Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £100, remarking at the time that the case was not without difficulty, and that he had arrived at his decision with considerable hesitation.

Mr. Stephen gave notice of appeal.

SHELDON V. THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

This was an action by a plumber to recover from the Bank of New South Wales the sum of £196 9s. 5d., the residue of an account for work and labour done.

Mr. Blake, instructed by Mr. Richard Johnson, conducted the case for the plaintiff; Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Cooper (of Bowden and Allen), appeared for the defendants.

The case had not terminated when the Court rose.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
TUESDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered:—

Henry Graham, of Glenmore Road, Paddington, surgeon. Liabilities, £154 9s. 6d. Assets, £50 2s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

James Bunyan, of Rocky Waterholes, Picton, excavator. Liabilities, £56 16s. 1d. Assets, £6 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John O'Hear, of Gloucester-street, Sydney, late of New Zealand, baker, out of business. Liabilities, £269 15s. Assets, £6 10s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pinhey, J. Hill, Raper, Hogg, and Dangar.

Eight prisoners were brought before the Court, of whom three were discharged and other three were remanded.

Henry M'Creagh was brought before the Court on *habeas corpus* (being a prisoner under sentence) charged with having stolen sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of Ellen Jaques. Prosecutrix deposed that, on the evening of the 19th June, she left her residence in Castlereagh-street, locking the front door, and was absent about a quarter of an hour; she subsequently missed a dress, a shawl, a piece of calico, a hat and feather, a boa, and other articles, of the value of from £5 to £6. The thief must have climbed over the fence and entered at the back door. Sergeant Goldrick produced a shawl, a pair of trousers, a soap-dish, a hat, a scarf, and other articles, identified by Mrs. Jaques as her property, which he found in a box owned by one Moriarty, and found in M'Creagh's house, the key of which was in M'Creagh's possession at the time of apprehension. Committed for trial.

Robert Bunce was fined 10s. for riotous conduct.

On the summons list were fourteen cases. James Cardwell, publican, was fined 20s. for allowing music in his house without having first obtained the permission required by law. Five publicans were summoned by sergeant Taylor to show cause why their licenses should not be cancelled, having, on the 1st July, abandoned their licensed houses as their usual places of abode. It appeared that these people had not renewed their licenses which, by the effluxion of time, expired on the 30th June. Mr. Pinhey held that in these cases there were no licenses to be cancelled, and consequently that the informer had no *locus standi*. Taylor said, that by law the defendants might come in and by payment of a certain additional fee renew their licenses, in order to guard against the abuse of which privilege he had instituted these proceedings. His Worship replied that if the law allowed the defendants an opportunity to repair laches which may have been unavoidable, he would be no party to bar them. The other Justices concurring in opinion, these cases were withdrawn. Of the rest, one was dismissed, three were postponed, and two were struck out for want of prosecution.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Caldwell, Dangar, and Chapman have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. S. Ross, and Mr. G. R. Elliott.

Bridget Cain, who pleaded guilty to having been drunk in Miller-street, St. Leonards, was admonished and discharged. Elizabeth Young pleaded guilty of having used obscene language in Essex-street. Fined 10s., or to be imprisoned three days.

William Stacey, a straggler, from H.M.S. Esk, was ordered to be sent on board.

John Harrington, otherwise called Driscoll, and John Dunn alias Foley, were charged by Catherine Brown, of the Parragon Hotel, with having on the 8th instant, stolen a brass padlock. The accusation was not proved, and the prisoners were discharged.

Daniel Sullivan was brought before the Court for desertion from the ship Feronia, on the 14th of May, but the ship having gone to sea, and there being no prosecution against the prisoner, he was discharged.

John Kerr, Thomas Power, Richard M'Millan, William Lyons, and Charles Ward were charged by the captain of the Beemah with combined disobedience on board, on the 8th instant. It appeared that a case of old tom had been removed from the hold of the ship, and a quantity of the spirit had been drunk. The seamen above named were found in the hold on Saturday, and though repeatedly ordered to go to work they loitered about and did not do so. They were ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four weeks. Kerr, Power, and M'Millan were afterwards found guilty on another charge of assaulting Jonathan Higgs, the second mate of the vessel, and for this offence the Court passed an additional sentence upon each of them of four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

There was another case on the summons sheet—Greig v. Helmrich, abusive language, which was adjourned for four weeks.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.—The following applications were granted:—For the transfer of the license of the Kangaroo Inn, Yurong-street, to Martha Thomas; for license to Michael Highland, Balmain Hotel, Balmain; of Lewis Lewis, for the removal of license of Rob Roy Hotel to the Kent Hotel, Balmain; and of John Hiney, for licence to Rob Roy Hotel, Balmain.

ERRATA.—Two inaccuracies occur in Monday's report of the Water Police Court; the prosecutors in the cases of J. L. Horsey v. Frederick Hyams, and Sarah Albury v. Mary Ann Logan, being erroneously represented as defendants. Hyams, a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months, and Mary Ann Logan, for assault, was fined 40s., with costs of Court, the alternative of nonpayment being one month's imprisonment.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
DISTRICT COURT.
CAUSE LIST.

3087	Sheldon v. Bank N. S. W. (part heard)	3113	Redman v. Wooller
3089	Sheldon v. Newman	3115	Bellamy v. Coulton
3090	Atkinson v. Millingen	3120	Ford v. Aaron
3096	Alexander v. Greig	3121	Goulston v. Moss
3097	M'Gregor v. Canny	3124	Goulston v. Messer
3099	M'Gregor v. Hamilton	3133	Regan v. Maloney
3100	M'Gregor v. Bamford	3142	Mortimer v. White
3105	Foucart v. Hunter and another	3143	York and another v. Smith
3108	Foucart v. Browne	3147	Hill v. Binnie
		3148	Hill v. Lipman
		3153	Cunningham v. Graham

VICTORIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The council have decided that the first practice before the selection of the Victorian representatives in the next intercolonial rifle match, which will this year be fired at Sydney, shall take place, on Saturday, 15th instant, at the Sandridge Butts, where two squads will be formed—the first at half-past 12 p.m., the second at 1 p.m.—*Argus*, July 8.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

SINCE President Pretorius is again at the head of the Transvaal Republic, everything is quiet and tranquil. Justice is—all circumstances considered—administered pretty fairly. The differences about the boundaries of the Lydenburg and Wakkerstroom districts have been amicably settled, and it is said that a tract of country from the Draakberg to the sea has been granted to Pretorius by the Zulu chiefs there, Panda and others. The boundary question with the Orange Free State will shortly be adjusted.

With commerce, agriculture, and stock breeding, taken on the whole, it goes pretty well. The incessant rains (it has been raining almost without intermission from September, 1864, up to the present time), have, however, occasioned considerable damage. Mooi River, Shoonspruit, and Vaal River were never yet so full. Nearly throughout the whole country all rivulets have become rivers, and often unfordable, and the highways here and there have been changed into mires. In the past year the locusts have shown themselves in some places, and for some considerable time those unwelcome visitors have disappeared. The prices of provisions are moderate. The health of the people is as good as can be desired. The births exceed the deaths, and new comers from the colony and elsewhere continually arrive to settle here, so that the population continually increases. Fixed property is again increasing in value, but cannot as yet be called high. Cheap farms may still be purchased, and good erven in the villages at a small outlay. But to give you a good review, I shall cause all the villages in the republic to pass muster.

I commence with Mooi River. There you now have three ministers—one of the Dutch Reformed, one of the Independent, and one of the Episcopal Church—besides a missionary and two assistants for the coloured population. The Separatist congregation has changed a dwelling-house at the old market into a temporary church, in which the Rev. Mr. Postma occasionally officiates. The new Dutch Reformed church is roofed, and will probably be opened for service in the course of the present year. The old church will then be metamorphosed into a schoolroom and dwelling for the teacher. For the present the church already serves that purpose, and the Mooi River youth receive instruction there from the Government teacher, Mr. J. A. Grimm. An English school has also been established here by the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, Independent minister, besides which there are several other smaller schools for females.

There are six shops at Mooi River, all of which appear to be in a solid condition. The market, according to the assertion of the market-master, Franz Muller, is the largest and best of all in South Africa. There are half a dozen agents, who appear to be doing a good business. There is an open chamber, a landdrost's office, and a landdrost with his clerk, who is alike a justice of the peace. There is also a messenger of the court, a police officer, and six coloured policemen; but the prison is untenantable, and of the new prison which was to have been erected you hear nothing. The approaches to the village and the streets are almost impassable in consequence of the incessant rains. The little new market house is roofless, and several houses are in ruins, whilst others are more or less injured. The fresh survey of the village, it seems, will fall through, owing to the opposition of the inhabitants. The different blocks will now be surveyed, and a chart made of the whole. Mr. M. Forsman is the surveyor. The district Mooi River, or Potchefstroom, also embraces some smaller villages, viz., Klerksdorp, below, and Ventersdorp, above Schoonspruit, and Jacobsdal at Little Mariko, above Bloemhof, down at the Vaal River, while it is intended in the course of the present year to lay a large village in the above-named ward Mariko, and thereafter to form the said ward into a separate district. This village will be erected on the site of the old Kafir town of Mooiloo. Twenty families have also settled at Grootfontein, in the same ward. These people desire to establish a village there also. Finally, the place Hartebeestfontein may also in the course of time attain to the dimensions of a village.

Bloemhof lies about twenty hours on horseback down along the Vaal River, westward of Mooi River; Klerksdorp, three hours on horseback in the same direction; Ventersdorp, six hours N.W. to north; Jacobsdal and Mooiloo's town also about N.N.W. fourteen to fifteen hours on horseback; Hartbeestfontein, three hours, and Grootfontein ten hours nearly in the same direction. At Bloemhof and Klerksdorp there are a couple of shops, but at none of these villages either churches or schools, landdrosts or justices of the peace. The field-cornets of the wards are there, as everywhere in the republic, the judges in the settlement of petty cases. For the rest, everything in that extensive district—ecclesiastical and civil—is subject to Potchefstroom. In comparison with other villages of Transvaal, Mooi River is, from the extent and large population of the district, and the excellent market in the village, the most lively and active. But notwithstanding this, the population of the village itself is not, on the whole, very rich. A great many are in very poor circumstances. Whether this is to be attributed either to bad management, lack of frugality, or laziness, I know not.

Rustenburg has a landdrost's office, and two ministers—one of the Dutch Reformed, the other of the Independent Church. Both congregations have their churches and parsonages. The old Dutch church lately tumbled down, but a new church has been in course of construction for a considerable time. The Rev. Mr. Postma, Separatist minister, has established a school for the youth of his congregation, and also a seminary for the training of ministers. From what I hear, some four are already nearly prepared for the pulpit. Most likely a Government school will also be established in that village. There are three or four shops, which appear to be doing a good business, but there is no market. The late rains have occasioned considerable damage to the buildings there. Farms and erven there are still very cheap. The villagers appear to be very poor.

Pretoria has a Government school and a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, with a church and parsonage. The Separatists have also a church there. There is a landdrost's office, and the office of the Executive Council of the Republic. There are three shops, which are doing a good business, but the market is very indifferent. On the whole, the village has a very prosperous aspect.

In the district of Pretoria, ward Suikerbosch Rand, a new village has been established, called Heidelberg. There are a couple of shops, and a new church for the Dutch Reformed congregation nearly finished.

Zoutpansberg has a minister of the Dutch Reformed congregation and a church, and a parsonage is in course of construction. There is no Government school yet, but the minister gives instruction to a number of children. There is a landdrost's office and three shops. The ivory trade forms the main source of subsistence there. There is no market, however, and the buildings have a very dilapidated appearance. In the district of Zoutpansberg various new villages are in course of formation. One in the Caverns, one at Makapan's Poort, called Piet Potgieter's Rust, and one at the Waterbergen, at the sources of the Nile (a small river there, so named by the emigrants, probably because in summer the water expands left and right into large valleys).

Lydenburg has a minister, church, and parsonage of the Dutch Reformed congregation. There is a landdrost's office and a couple of shops. There is no market and scarcely any trade. It is said that the village will be abandoned. At all events they are busy laying out a new village at Olifants River, four or five stages nearer to this, I hear.

Marthinus Wesselstroom and Utrecht, on and at the base of Draakberg (Verzamelbergen), have each a landdrost's office and a church for the Dutch Reformed congregation. At Utrecht the congregation have "called" a minister, and at M. W. Stroom a Government teacher has been nominated.

On the whole, there are in Transvaal seven villages with landdrost's offices, and nearly a dozen long or recently established hamlets without a landdrost. There are six ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, one of the Separatist, one of the Independent, and one of the Episcopal Church; there are two Government teachers and some missionaries.—*Zuid Afrikaan*.

SLAVERY IN A "FREE" REPUBLIC.—The *Natal Mercury* of the 22nd April last contains some curious information relative to the Transvaal Republic. Slavery appears to be one of the institutions of that Free State. A "Traveller" writes to the *Friend* newspaper as follows:—"I cannot omit to send you some particulars of my last journey in the Transvaal and in some parts of the Free State where I never before was. My journey was very prosperous during the month of February, my horses flying through the mud without difficulty, but I found heavy-loaded wagons which were unable to leave the market square of Potchefstroom. One, however, loaded with live stock, was soon released, and the stock disposed of—viz., Kafir families—for rix dollars. A very little nigger, about four or five months old, sold for four rixdollars; a Kafir boy and girl, each about fourteen or fifteen years of age, sold for a nice mare; the girl was crying bitterly because she was sold to another master. The whole were taken as booty in the war at Zoutspanberg. The Republic is always at peace, and still always fighting. Schoeman was raising a commando to oppose the Government, and prevent the survey of farms, for which they (the burghers) must pay £25 each.

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PLEAS FOR SUPPER.

(*From the Spectator.*)

It is time the men of five hundred a year should have their turn of notice. Twenty years ago the writers who ventured to touch upon social questions, dinner and dress, dancing and flirtations, household economies and the ways of the hour,—and who were almost confined to *Punch* and *Fraser's Magazine*,—all wrote as if they had passed their lives in poverty, descanted upon the shifts to which young men were put in chambers, grew eloquent upon the wickedness of lodging-housekeepers, and told everybody everything which suburban householders hoped would be kept a strict secret. The little shifts of little people, the small thefts of acidulous landladies, the infinite meannesses of those who as they got on in life endeavoured to ape the wealthy, were all mercilessly exposed. Dickens was full of such criticism, Thackeray revelled in it, Albert Smith used it as a never-failing incentive to fun, the author of "Macgillicuddy's Dinner" made it a vehicle for the most rollicking humour, and *Punch* brought it every week before the world in some new illustration. It was an affectation of course, nobody ever airing his own genuine miseries in the street any more than he airs suspicious bed-ticking, and it has died away, to be replaced by a worse. Everybody now writes on society as if he had five thousand a year, professes to be of the *creme de la creme*, discourses of country houses as if he owned two, lectures on dinners *a la Russe* as if he had ten servants, and argues about servants' per-centages as if the money to be saved could be of no kind of importance. One tells us all about the higher brands of champagne, another proves to demonstration that for quick waiting the host must have a footman to every third guest, and a third, as a climax to snobbishness, says nobody can entertain in a country house unless he has ten thousand a year. *Litterateurs* satirise Richmond hotels instead of lodging-house-keepers, laugh at extravagances instead of small economies, and reveal the mysteries of Belgravia instead of Islington or the Borough. The cause of the change will one day form a curious chapter in those memoirs of the reign of Victoria I. out of which the Charles Knight of the future will construct so quaint a social picture, but in both stages one class has been altogether neglected. The man most frequent among the educated professionals, with an income ranging from four hundred a year to seven, a wife and a house, is as much neglected by literature as by Chancellors of the Exchequer. Both think of the wealthy and of the poor, and both neglect the true middle class, the men who, educated themselves, marry educated women, live all their lives respectable on sufficient incomes, and die without having accumulated property beyond one very moderate insurance.

Such men make up the structure upon which the professions rest, and they have just now a serious social grievance. They say that in England it is indispensable if you would enjoy the intimacy of your friends to give them something to eat, and that manners have so changed and luxury has so increased that it is nearly impossible for them to comply with the necessity. There is no practicable meal. Except with the very rich or very idle, breakfast has in Great Britain never been a sociable meal. Great men ask their friends, and Anglo-Indians cannot quite give up a pleasant habit which in India is universal, but English professional mankind has never taken to it kindly. Londoners do not like early rising, or London servants early work, the meal eats into the day, and work after cheerful chat with acquaintances is rather more tiresome than usual. To enjoy labour thoroughly one should go to it with a pacified stomach and a slight sense of mental depression. Women, too, have very little motive for encouraging breakfasts, for one seldom flirts by daylight, while the morning is just the time when a father delights in his children, knowing that he can get away from what Mrs. Galbraith calls their "obviousness" just before it threatens to become unbearable. Breakfast therefore is given up to domestic life, and nobody eats lunch in any formal way out of a country house or a packet ship. In the former it is usually eatable, in the latter it serves to kill time, but in London it is always detestable, and there is no time to be spared. The unlucky few who cannot wait till the evening run out to the nearest restaurant, but the majority, we suspect, decide between a biscuit and forgetfulness of the whole matter. In no case is the meal a friendly one. There remains dinner, the meal selected now, as it was two thousand years ago, for sociability, and here the grievance begins. Formerly the man of five hundred a year could ask his friends just as easily as the man with five thousand, for they all lived, if not on the same scale, at least in the same mode. If Fitz Norman gave venison Hodgson gave mutton, just as good of its kind and carved in just the same way. Serving was as easy and rapid with Hodgson's maid to wait as with Fitz Norman's butler, and the wine was on the whole rather better at the less pretentious place. There are plenty of houses even now where the host while keeping expenditure within very rigid bounds, can give you a glass of port grown valuable by simple keeping, such as the millionaire only obtains at a vast outlay in cash. But there is a tendency among the educated, which is not altogether born of flunkeyism, for all to live alike, and the educated who are also wealthy have adopted the dinner *a la Russe*. It is very much easier, very much pleasanter, very much better adapted to conversation. We do not know that it is dearer *qua* dinner, but then to serve it properly the house must be mounted in proper style. There must be swift and thoroughly-trained attendants, French wines, large quantities of china and glass and plate. There is no nuisance equal to an imperfect dinner *à la Russe*, especially to one imperfectly served, for the one fault of that system is slowness, which only quick service can correct. Servants are very slow to learn, the daily dinner is still served in the English fashion, and the Russian, though really much easier, puts the unaccustomed out. Mr. Trollope has described with exaggerated but still rich humour the scene which occurs when the difficulties cannot be surmounted, and it is just one of the kind which the class we are speaking of will not endure. The man who belongs to it knows what is wanted quite well, and will either have that or give no dinner at all. He cannot or will not fall back on an exploded fashion, as Mr. Trollope advises, and retreats into his shell, feeling deeply all the while that society has done him out of a pleasure he should have heartily enjoyed. Why should he not see his friends, when he can entertain them in his own way quite as well as they want, without feeling that in so doing he is falling back into the ranks of the "old-fashioned," into a grade to which he does not belong?

Tea of course is out of the question, and we only mention it because we have country readers who might accuse us of passing over an alternative. Tea as a meal is in cities disused. It survives in the country in places where they dine early, but city men must be fed in the evening, want meat and wine, not "slops," and would be bored to death, besides being ridiculous to themselves, if they sat down to a bread-and-butter meal. They take tea, the liquor so called, if they take it at all, just before dinner, or just after it, for itself alone, and not as a meal of any sort, or additional to any meal. There remains supper, the one meal which this generation has apparently agreed to abandon, and it is to this that the true middle-class man must, we believe, look for redress. Supper with people of properly-regulated minds is dinner minus servants and fuss. There is no pleasanter meal possible, for there is plenty to eat and to drink, and nobody hovering about the table to repeat everything you may say. The day is fairly done, there is nothing but sleep to look to, and the guests may sit on without weariness or rise without annoying their host just as the humour takes them. Men are always better humoured when aware that labour is fairly over, women are not too tired to shine, the wine can move as briskly as at dinner, lace cravats are bad style, and the want of restraint improves the flavour of every viand. So in the judgment of this writer does the absence of the detestable steam of hot meat—that notion of eating hot meat must have been derived from savages just civilized and anxious not to lose the delicious reek of fresh blood—but that he sorrowfully admits is a matter of individual taste. At all events supper may be exceedingly good in houses in which dinner now is an embarrassment, an expense, and a nuisance, while those who eat it are sure to be in better tune. It is impossible to eat supper after dinner? Quite so, and the proposal therefore is to push dinner back still further, make it recede from seven to ten, or better, half-past 9, as it has already receded from 2 to 7, and then call it supper. Make it dinner in everything except full dress, servants, confusion, and worry. Give supper as you used to give dinner, without preparation other than a quiet word to the wife, without greengrocers, or confectionery, or any one thing you do not attempt every day. Do not ask the biggest people you can get, but simply those whom you want to see and who want to see you, those and their wives, if they have them, and no other sort. It will be impossible to go to a party afterwards? Quite, and the people who make that remark in sincerity have nothing on earth to do with this article. It is not intended for them, but for their superiors, those who dare lead the lives they like, who have work to do for their bread and do it, who never drive about dropping pasteboard, and would no more go to an evening reception than they would listen to a sermon on weekdays. We are talking of quiet people who make no acquaintance, but want if they can to entertain their friends, who belong to society by culture, but not by income, and who by an accidental and in itself very sound reform find their households and household ways pushed aside out of the stream.

CANADIAN CLOUDS.

(*From the Spectator.*)

There must be something underneath all this Canadian business not yet fully understood in this country. The programme is breaking down in every direction. The original idea was that the British colonies of America, conscious of national aspirations, but amazed, if not disgusted, by changes in the neighbouring republic, would endeavour to found a new nationality of their own. That nationality, at first protected by Great Britain, and afterwards strictly allied with her, would be to North America much such a country as Russia is to Europe—cold, perhaps, and comparatively poor, but with a hardy population, a separate, and on the whole a great national life. There will probably be in a few years some eight millions of Canadians, and eight millions of men sprung from English parents, and speaking most of them the English language, would it was thought constitute a nation unlikely to be beguiled into union with any other State, and exceedingly dangerous to attack. Such a nation even at first could maintain a moderate army or man a reserve fleet, and come to some definite agreement with the mother country upon the subject of external defence. The plan seemed to march excellently well. The delegates of the different provinces met in meetings, secret and therefore confidential, accepted the plan in principle, agreed to certain details, effected compromises upon certain others, and in the end unanimously signed a constitution which, though imperfect upon one point, was received in England with a sort of rapture of applause. The entire Press spoke well of it. Every member of Parliament who has opened his lips has praised it. The Queen was advised to accept it, if not with cordiality, at least with heartiness. Mr. Cardwell poured out his soul in a despatch full of the softest praise. It was understood that an Act converting the sketch of a constitution into law would be passed this session, and all Englishmen congratulated the "Acadians" on their choice between their only two alternatives—a separate national existence, and absorption into the somewhat heavily taxed and ambitious Union. The Ministry assured the world that the Canadians being desirous of remaining within the Empire, her Majesty's Government intended to fight for them, and even proposed a grant of money, not indeed sufficient to fortify Canada, but ample to find comfortable quarters for that British sentry whose legal existence in Canada or anywhere else pledges the whole power of the Empire to defend him. After three separate debates, in which the most extreme views on all sides were openly discussed, the House of Commons endorsed by a vote of seven to one the Ministerial promise, and journalists of all parties affirmed with the full assent of the nation that Great Britain, rather than abandon Canada, if she wished not to be abandoned, would risk a serious war.

The prospect has been very speedily overcast, or, as some of our Radical friends would say, has very rapidly brightened. The Confederation scheme, which was an integral part of the plan, the colonies not being a nation unless united by some Federal bond, though approved by England, framed by local delegates, and accepted by almost every governing man in the colonies, proved not to be to the popular taste. The Government of New Brunswick appealed to the people, and the people, whose delegates had accepted the Constitution, elected out of forty-one members thirty pledged to reject it. The Nova Scotians then drew back and proposed a separate union of the maritime provinces; the population of Prince Edward's Island are known to be only restrained by their leaders from following the same course, and the Montreal papers now give the following as the true state of affairs:—Two colonies out of five have resolved to reject the scheme, a third will only yield on compulsion, in Lower Canada the masses are opposed, and in Upper Canada the feeling in favour of it is rapidly dying away. We should have thought these statements were party exaggerations, dictated by dislike of Mr. Brown, the Anglo-Saxon advocate of the scheme, but that it is evident the vote of Parliament for the fortification of Quebec, with its attendant demand for Canadian outlay on defences, has been received with profound irritation. Mr. Macdonald, member of the Cabinet, from his place in Parliament affected to consider the telegram a blunder, a cypher having been omitted from the vote. Mr. Galt stated positively that the quarter of a millon voted by Canada for armaments, would only be raised on the strength of the British guarantee,—a phrase which in the existing circumstances of Canada is a mere euphuism for a loan without interest,—and the bulk of the people are represented as dangerously excited. The conference which was to have been held with the British Government has been broken off, three of the four Ministers chosen having declined to attend, and the fourth, Mr. Cartier, agreeing only in order that he may plead the claims of the French Canadians. The telegraph reports that the "annexationist" feeling, the desire, that is, for annexation to the United States as the easiest solution of many questions, has broken out again and—in short, the programme has apparently gone to pieces.

What does it all mean? Is it possible the assertion of those who distrust the colonies is true, and that the colonists are perfectly willing to belong to Great Britain as long as Great Britain will protect them, but not willing if they are to be asked to help in protecting themselves? In that case the sooner they come to a distinct understanding as to the worth of the alliance the better for them and for the world, for without it they will most indubitably find themselves some day left in the lurch. Great Britain is perfectly willing to fight for the Canadians as if they were residents of Cornwall, but then they must exert themselves as the people of Cornwall would, pay taxes as high, submit if the matter comes to a struggle of life and death to a conscription, or, as we call it, a "ballot militia law" as severe as would be enforced in any English county. If they are not prepared for this they had better go at once, for exactly in proportion as their zeal slackens so will that of this country. Or is it that the colonies are simply trying to play the old game, and endeavouring to extort better terms from this country by threats of secession if their terms are refused? If they are, they are guilty of a political anachronism fatal to the reputation of their leaders for practical statesmanship. It is the deliberate opinion of the best political thinkers and the most influential Cabinet Ministers in this country that the time has arrived when the dependence of the Anglo-Saxon colonies must either cease, or merge in an alliance to be arranged by clear and carefully-observed diplomatic agreement. Upon the whole, and with one or two reserves, they prefer the latter course, so much prefer it that they are willing to undergo the risk of war and the certainty of very considerable expenses for defence, rather than adopt the safe but, as they consider, dishonourable expedient of cutting the colonies loose. But the preference is dependent entirely upon the readiness of the colonies to do all in their power to maintain the connection, and any threat of departure will be received with a serene "God speed you," not, it may be, wholly unmixed with pleasure. If the Canadians, or New Brunswickers, or Nova Scotians deliberately prefer, and show that they prefer, the high taxation and free national life of the United States to the lower taxation and subordinate national life of a State allied with Great Britain there is nothing more to be said. We shall not fight them for expressing that preference, and most assuredly we shall not attempt to bribe them. They have only to express their will by a Parliamentary vote, taken of course after an appeal to the people *ad hoc*, and this journal, for example, which almost alone among liberal journals, has pleaded for the value of their alliance, will acknowledge at once their right to independence, and the Parliamentary majority will be swifter still. We have earned the right to be heard by these American colonists, and we tell them distinctly that any pretension to dictate terms to the mother country is in the present state of opinion simply preposterous,—that they have before them two alternatives, to form themselves into a nation in strict alliance with Great Britain, but with separate armaments, taxation, and expenditure, or to go free whither their energy or their destiny may lead them. They are free to choose either course, as free as the British Parliament, and for this once the mother country will abide by their choice, but there are no more alternatives than these. They may construe Mr. Cardwell's despatches as they like, or draw what conclusions they please from debates in Parliament, but that, so far as we have any capacity to understand it, is the determination of the nation. Months ago one of the most intelligent of Canadians replied to some searching questions on the subject much in this fashion—"We prefer Great Britain to the United States; if you will fight for us we are willing to fight, but it is not worth our while to fight as the South has done; we should not be extinguished by annexation, and the stake is not great enough." If that express the heart of the colonists, and all this news looks like it, there is an end of the matter. They are free already.

We do not profess to know the inner mind of the Canadians either on the Confederation or the alliance with Great Britain, but this much seems to us certain,—it is absolutely necessary for this country to know that inner mind. The very first thing to be done before we can move another step is to ascertain precisely what the bulk of the colonists desire—if they themselves know—to assure them that they are at full liberty to vote themselves independent without incurring charges of treason, and, if they reject that offer, to submit to them in some intelligible form the conditions of our alliance. If they accept them, well; if they modify them in any endurable way, well also; but if they reject them, the rejection must be accepted as proof that they value their connection with Britain only for the pecuniary relief it affords, and the connection must end. Such a severance would be regarded by the majority of educated Englishmen with a feeling of bitter pain. It hurts their pride, breaks up their dream of an Empire ringed round with a fence of Anglo-Saxon alliances, impairs their confidence in the policy which of late years has induced them to do justice to the colonies often to their own hurt. But it is impossible, in the present state of the world, that all the advantages of alliance should be on one side, and the colonists, as they have demanded the advantages of independence, must also accept its burdens. England is willing, as the vote in the House of Commons showed, to be faithful to them, but the contract is one of marriage, and the weaker side cannot break it and demand maintenance too.

REVIEW.

THE GOVERNING FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Athenæum.*)

The Great Governing Families of England. By J. L. Sanford and Meredith Townsend. 2 vols. (Blackwood and Sons.)

The double authorship of these volumes has been devoted to the working-out of an excellent subject. There has been expended on the work a vast amount of labour, not the least perplexity connected with which must have been how to reject, and then how to dispose of the mountains of materials collected for the purpose. All this has been done in good taste and with unexceptionable judgment. Occasionally we could desire more of illustrative anecdote, and less of mere peerage genealogy, but, that said, all objection ends. The book opens with an introductory paper, which does honour to the writer, Mr. Townsend, and which few readers will peruse without profit, none without pleasure. And then, enter the Percys, with their shield of 892 quarterings,—among them the arms of Henry the Seventh, the sovereign houses of France, of Castile, Leon, Scotland, and the ducal houses of Normandy and Brittany.

Thirteen Barons Percy—the seventh of whom transferred the head-quarters of his house from Yorkshire to Alnwick (purchased from Bishop Beck of Durham)—had succeeded each other, from the time of the Conqueror to that of Edward the Third, when the thirteenth baron was raised, in 1377, to the rank of Earl of Northumberland. The male line had already failed at the third baron, and Agnes de Percy, his daughter, by marrying with Jocelyn of Louvaine, a descendant of Charlemagne, was the new founder of the house. Of the eleven earls (whose succession, however, was twice interrupted by attainder) five suffered violent deaths, in honour or in dishonour. The line of Agnes Percy, which was founded with a Joscelyn, died out with a Joscelyn in 1557; but another daughter of the house raised it to renewed life. The daughter of Joscelyn married the Duke of Somerset, and her son Algernon, created Earl of Northumberland, left once more to an heiress, his only daughter, the task of preserving the Percy line. That daughter married a man whom a more particular lady had refused, and from Elizabeth Percy and Sir Hugh Smithson, who received ducal titles, is lineally descended the present and seventh duke, who came so recently to the title in his eighty-seventh year. His Grace had previously been Earl of Beverley, and the union of the Beverley and Northumberland estates was looked upon as the founding of a wealthier house than ever. But on the very day of the late Duke's funeral discovery was made that when the second Duke's second son was created Earl of Beverley, the Duke's will directed that if ever the earldom of Beverley should be united to the dukedom of Northumberland, the Beverley estates were not to go with the title, but to the next younger male branch. In accordance with this will, the agreeably surprised son of the late Bishop Percy of Carlisle rises, from very modest means, to be lord of about £12,000 a year. Influential as the Percys have been, they scarcely belong to the "governing" families, in the political sense of the word; they have locally governed, but beyond their estates have rather served than ruled.

It is otherwise with their neighbours, the Greys of Howick. These come from an old stock, of some of whom there is not much to boast. The Greys of Howick, as peers, only date from the first year of the present century; but the late Earl was the chief of a party who, in the Reform Bill, effected a revolution, a complete transfer of power, without an appeal to arms or a change of dynasty. The Lowthers, again, have rather served the State than, through supreme administration, governed the land; but this will admit, too, of some exception. The first of the three Earls, the "Bad Earl" was, undoubtedly, the "Mad Earl" also. Bad, because he refused to pay his bills, on principle; mad, as many a wild prank and insanely gloomy conceit could testify. Messrs. Sanford and Townsend allude to his abnormal character, but they pass over the fact that he was as terrible to his neighbours after death as before. When he traversed the streets of Penrith, awestruck every tongue silent, and covered every face with pallor. People thought they were well rid of him when he died; but his restless ghost haunted the place, and the quieter remote dales. The bold Vicar of Bampton, however, came upon this detestable spirit near Waller's Craig, and by cunning exorcism the priest immured the peer in the rock for ever!

The old Vanes, that Kentish family who purchased the contscated estates in Durham, of Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, early in the seventeenth century, and lived joyously upon them while the old proprietor lingered out long years, meanly and miserably, in the Low Countries, are represented in the Dukes of Cleveland and the Earls of Westmoreland. Of all the line, the one who had most of the governing element in him was that famous Sir Harry who would fain have compelled Cromwell to confess he held his power of the House of Commons.

Our authors do not highly rate the governing family of Stanley. They think the motto, as old as Flodden, "Sans changer," inappropriate to men inclined to turn with turning fortune, and at the most appropriate moment. We agree with Shirley, who says, that "As few families have acted a more prominent part in history, so few can trace a more satisfactory pedigree." Our authors say that the present Earl of Derby can trace an unbroken male descent to a man (Sir James Stanley) who was great under Henry the First—a rare pedigree of 780 years, surpassed in England by scarcely any noble of the first class; among which exceptions we would place the Berkeleys. Some of the Stanleys have had curious governing principles, if an old story be true, that a head of the house made a certain person Secretary of War on the ground that he could swear like a trooper!

The Grosvenors are dismissed with faint praise, and some reason is shown for the judgment thus given. The "thrift" of the late Marquis of Westminster is censured, but we can assert that such "thrift," carried perhaps a little to excess, enabled the Marquis to perform acts of princely liberality, of which the world generally knows nothing. The biographers allow that the Grosvenors, if they took care of themselves, "could, on adequate occasion, risk their properties for political principle."

Of the Fitzwilliams, we are here told "that a manlier or more competent race does not distinguish the English peerage." The grandfather of the present Earl was the man of the family. "The great election contest for the county (of York) is still talked of, in which the house of Fitzwilliam is said to have expended £100,000, and their competitor (Lascelles, of Harewood) all his West India estates." We believe the fact to have been, that Lord Harewood spent £10,000 more for his son, Mr. Lascelles, than Earl Fitzwilliam spent for *his* son, Lord Milton, and lost the election notwithstanding. Far more noble was the contest (of which the authors take no notice) which distinguished within the present century the ducal head of that family of the Cavendishes whose "use in politics has been that of men ready to lead forlorn hopes." We allude to the close struggle, at Cambridge, in 1829, for the senior Wranglership and Smith's prize. The competitors were the present Duke and the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Philpott. In that interesting struggle the Duke just came second to the Bishop as Senior Wrangler, and the Bishop second to the Duke as Smith's prizeman. The house of Cavendish, founded by the sequestrator, and built up and established by hearty old Bess of Hardwick, is a thoroughly English house; that of Bentinck "is (if we except the Barings) the only one founded by a foreigner, since the days of the Plantagenets, which has risen to the first rank." The family, however, soon became as "English" as if no trace of Dutch blood were to be found in them. The Bentincks have not yet been two centuries in England, and yet have produced two Prime Ministers. On the other hand, the Clintons, whose race was great before the Crusades, are designated truly as "always in front, but never in command," never having "risen absolutely to the top;"—the Duke of Newcastle, who was premier in the latter half of the last century, having died a childless Pelham, whose niece carried hand, title, and estates to the Clintons. Quite of another quality are the Stanhopes, whom the imaginative genealogists, indeed, derive from a fabulous antiquity, but who can safely and satisfactorily trace their origin only from a decent man of the time of Henry the Eighth. Of the six Earls of the Chesterfield branch, the fourth Lord, whose management of Ireland alone would entitle him to celebrity, has been well represented to modern times, in the edition of his works, edited by the present and fifth Earl Stanhope, of the younger branch. We dissent from the description here given of the Stanhopes as mere drawing-room peers. The Chesterfields were far beyond that; and the very first Earl Stanhope was he who served so bravely under William Schomberg and Peterborough; who was, moreover, Commander-in-Chief in Spain, Whig leader in Parliament, and a holder of office under Sunderland. He died in harness; for when Wharton, in 1721, compared the minister with Sejanus, Stanhope broke a blood-vessel in his vehement reply, and thereupon died, poor. His son was devoted to science; his grandson was that eager republican who dropped his title and erased his arms from his shield; altogether, they have been a remarkable race, and the chapter called by their name is one of the most lively in these volumes. For antiquity and for profuse hospitality the Stanhopes cannot be compared with the Talbots, who have had three or four branches in the peerage, and whose celebrated men include Shakspeare's Talbot, the great and glorious prodigal, Gilbert, the Secretary of State who counselled with William and corresponded with James, and the first Earl Talbot, who was, as Mr. Percy Fitzgerald remarks, in his "Life of Sterne," the most scandalous outrager of decorum and good manners. It is *his* great-grand-nephew, who, after seventeen Talbots had borne the title of Earl (one of them Duke) of Shrewsbury, prefixed the latter title (adding the estates therewith) to his own, by proving his descent from the second Earl,—all the heirs male of the third Earl having become extinct. In strong contrast with the ancient Talbots are the Leveson Gowers, the head of whom is the Duke of Sutherland. They may be passed over with the description here given, as "the luckiest of English families." The Pagets are very accurately set down as "successful men of the world," who heraldically speaking, have no pedigree, but who have one hero in the person of the late Marquis of Anglesea, and who mingle the blood of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress,—very good Cavalier blood, too,—with their own. Their own is not distinguished like that of the Manners's who "have been gentlemen in character, in blood, and in English position for more than six hundred years." There is a dash of royal blood in them, the first Earl of Rutland being the grandson (through his mother Ann St. Leger) of Ann, sister of Edward the Fourth. When Lord Roos, son and heir of the Earl of Rutland, died in 1618, two sisters, servants at Belvoir, were burnt for bewitching him and using charms to prevent an heir. Their mother, charged as a confederate, died in prison. The present Duke is a descendant of the second son of the first Earl.

The authors are of opinion that the Montagues may be well content to seek no more remote ancestor than the great Puritan Earl; and the stately admiral is one to be more proud of, perhaps, than of ancestors of earlier date, "lawyers, soldiers, statesmen, and all of the first class. The speciality of the race has been power of brain, tinged, in some of the family, with strong religious ideas."

For a line founded on luck, and yet a luck born of integrity, few can compare with that of Osborne (Duke of Leeds). The founder of the family, Edward Osborne, the clothworker, married the daughter of his master, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Hewitt. The young lady had been wooed in vain by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and to her less nobly born husband she carried, as part of her dowry, the estates of Bilby, Barking, Walso and Harthill, in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. The blood has often gone astray. The wife of the fifth Duke, when he was Marquis of Caermarthen, eloped with Captain Byron, the father of the poet, and therefrom came Augusta Leigh, the poet's half-sister. We do not see how the Osbornes can be reckoned among the governing families. Even the Fitzroys are only so placed because of their possessions. It is somewhat different with the Spencers, in the ablest of whom there was a "strange union of daring ambition and morbid timidity." A "febrile nervousness of organisation" is said to have always weakened the Spencers, not one of whom was without ability, judgment, and "a positive passion for culture."

It is satisfactory to know that the Grenvilles "really were gentlemen." We prefer the etching of them, by the author of "St. Stephen's," to the more elaborate portrait here painted:—

> In armed neutrality, the Grenvilles stand,
> And name the terms on which they'll save the land;
> All men are brethren, bound to help each other,
> Gods! how each Grenville helped his Grenville brother!

The Grenvilles, in their head, the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, made shipwreck for a time of their fortunes. In this they have been like the Russells. Three hundred years and somewhat more have elapsed since a Dorsetshire gentleman, one John Russell, offered his services, as interpreter, to Philip of Austria, when stress of weather drove the latter into Weymouth. Philip took John to London, where at Court he laid the foundations of a noble house, whose fortunes were made "ducks and drakes" of in the next century by the last Earl of Bedford, who employed Vermuyder to drain the Lincolnshire Fens. Since then, however, the Dukes of Bedford have become rich in their own persons and great in that of their sons.

The house of Cecil would require a volume to itself—Burghley, Exeter, Salisbury! a volume would not suffice. A governing family indeed! We can only glance here at the difference of character between two of the ladies who married into this family. The second wife the first Earl of Exeter forbade that her statue should be laid on the tomb of her deceased lord as that of his first wife lay on his right hand, and she was too proud to lie, even in effigy, on his left. The second wife of the first Marquis was the gentle and good Sarah Hoggins, of Bolas, daughter of a Shropshire farmer. She died of inability to bear the state of the Lady of Burghley. But her blood is not only in the Cecil family. Her son succeeded her as Marquis. Her only daughter married Mr. Pierrepoint, and their only daughter married the late Lord Charles Wellesley, whose eldest son is heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Wellington. In that way, among others, now directs itself the blood of Cecil of Burghley and Hoggins of Bolas.

This family of Wellesley is not included in the list of governing families, though a head of that house once held so many offices, during a political crisis, that people began to call him Dictator. In its place we have the Villiers's, who have had half-a-dozen peerages, but now only two—Clarendon and Jersey, the former seating two brothers in the Cabinet. The claims of the Barings to be considered a governing family rests only on their money influence. The "Ashburton capitulation," as the first Lord's territorial concession to America, in the boundary question, was called, will always be unpleasantly connected with the name of a family which is rather Dutch-French-American, than purely English. The Petty-Fitzmaurices, on the other hand, are of "the very bluest blood." Its character was best illustrated in the late Marquis of Lansdowne. Future genealogists may have to notice the intermingling of French blood with it, for the present Marchioness of Landsdowne is the daughter of Count Flahault. And this "blood" *is* something. The old Celtic blood is to be traced in the greatest men of the family, or rather *clan*, as it is here called, of the Herberts. By the same word are the Somersets here designated, whose representative, the Duke of Beaufort, is of the illegitimate line of old John of Gaunt. Of more ancient descent, but of less bright fame, self-serving rather than state-governing, is the family of Berkeley. It was established in a family "row" between its Danish and Saxon founders, and it is now in the midst of a "row" more bitter than the first,—one son of the house being charged by his brothers, in a recently-published pamphlet, with the guilt of slander and calumny against his and their mother. With the names of Seymour, Lennox, and Howard these volumes close.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

It seems strange that it should be found difficult to obtain for the British public protection against the dangers which arise from the sale of medicines by persons utterly ignorant of their qualities and effects. But there are formidable obstacles arising, on the one hand, from the reluctance of chemists and druggists to be taught anything, and, on the other, from the fear entertained by some medical practitioners that they may be taught too much. The apothecaries were originally, as their name signifies, nothing more than keepers of general shops, like those which still exist in country places, for the sale of everything from laudanum to a pair of boots. Afterwards they became more exclusively dealers in drugs and chemicals, and it was their business to compound the medicines which the physician prescribed. Gradually they undertook to prescribe as well as to compound, and, at the same time, it began to be felt that some test was necessary of the fitness of men who had assumed such important duties. Ultimately, examinations were imposed, and the apothecaries became established as the most numerous class of practitioners of the healing art. The business of selling drugs and chemicals now devolved upon another class of tradesmen, who have in turn encroached upon the province of the medical profession, and are likely to encroach upon it still more in proportion as they are induced or compelled to acquire some of the knowledge which enables that profession to perform its duties. This, however, is a matter which concerns only a fraction of a class, while it concerns society that nobody should meddle with medicines who does not understand their properties. The objection of the chemists and druggists to being educated will obtain even less sympathy, but it is to be observed that the objection to some of them is not absolutely to examinations, but only to examinations conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society, between which and the Society of Chemists and Druggists, which is of more recent origin, there prevails an intense jealousy. The demands which the existing examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society make in the way of knowledge are not large, and the demands which would be made by the examinations which have been proposed by the Society of Chemists and Druggists seem to be ridiculously small: but whether either of these societies, or some new society, shall be taken to represent the general body of chemists and druggists is a question which concerns the public only in this respect, that it is desirable that the conduct of examinations, if there are to be any, should be placed in efficient hands.

Bills have been brought into the House of Commons by both the rival societies, and after some discussion have been referred to a Select Committee, which will endeavour to reconcile their conflicting claims. The older society is represented in the House by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and the younger by Sir John Shelley. The Pharmaceutical Society was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1843, and the year 1852 it was empowered, by a statute called the Pharmacy Act, to conduct examinations and establish registers of examined persons and members of the society. The word "pharmaceutical" is obviously a derivative of the Greek word which is sometimes translated "poison" and sometimes "remedy." A chemist and druggist is a person who deals in all the substances, mineral and vegetable, from which remedies are prepared; and it would seem that the addition of the word "pharmaceutical" adds nothing to the idea which would be conveyed by the words "chemist and druggist" simply. But this word "pharmaceutical" is at any rate a long word, and probably it is understood by those who bear it as designating a chemist and druggist of superior education and intelligence.

The advantages, whatever they may be, of the designation are, by the Act of 1852, restricted to persons registered under the Act, and no person can now be registered unless he passes an examination, which certainly affords security for the possession of a competent degree of knowledge. It is proposed by Sir F. Kelly's Bill to provide that shops for the compounding of prescriptions shall only be kept by registered chemists and druggists, and that, except in the case of persons now in business, registration shall only be granted on passing the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is certain that the Society of Chemists and Druggists will oppose with all it might the proposal to place the conduct of examinations in the hands of the rival body; and it might be possible and expedient to construct a board which should inspire public confidence at the same time that it condiliated the support of chemists and druggists generally. We do not, however, think that Sir John Shelley's proposal to commit the appointment of examiners to a council to be composed of "twenty-one gentlemen to be annually elected from the general body of chemists and druggists," would be likely to inspire public confidence; nor do we think that an examination in "the nature of drugs and medicines in general use, with their doses," would secure the possession of adequate knowledge. There is reason to suspect that that under the authority of the twenty-one "gentlemen," an easy test would be applied in the mildest possible way. At the present time, chemists and druggists not only make up prescriptions, but actually prescribe themselves to a very great extent. There seems to be no prospect of their being restrained from prescribing, and, therefore, it would be a great public gain to diminish the risk of their committing grievous errors. In this view, the proposal of the Pharmaceutical Society to examine in "the Latin language, Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," as the test of qualification for a chemist and druggist, does not appear to contemplate an extravagantly high standard. In several Continental countries the ordinary drug-dispenser would pass such an examination without difficulty. There would still be nothing to prevent anybody from putting blue and red bottles in a window, or to restrain the sale of drugs, either simple or compounded; but the use of the designations "Pharmaceutical Chemist," or "Chemist and Druggist," or "Chemist," or "Druggist," by unqualified persons would be prohibited; and if people chose to trust unqualified persons in matters affecting health, they must be left to take the consequences. This, at any rate, is the conclusion of the clients of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who propose only to prohibit "carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners," as well as the use of the titles above enumerated, by persons who shall not be duly registered.

It is urged by the opponents of the Pharmaceutical Society that their proposal is better adapted for large towns than for small and secluded villages. Lord Elcho told the House of Commons that, having occasion to get a prescription made up, he had to go to the post-office of a village, which he found to be a store for the sale of almost every article, from fiddles to hobnails. But if a village cannot support a pharmaceutical chemist, it usually does support, although in a poor and mean way, a doctor, as he would be called, who is probably both surgeon and apothecary; and no doubt such a doctor would consent, on an emergency, to make up a prescription of another doctor practising in a more conspicuous sphere. It may be that the far-shooting Apollo, having some family influence over pharmacy, took Lord Elcho under his special care, but it would probably be imprudent in ordinary people to have their prescriptions made up at a village post-office. It would, at any rate be hard that large towns should not have protection because small villages cannot afford to pay for it. There is an almost immeasurable distance between Professor Faraday and a shopkeeper who displays coloured bottles on one side of his door and grocery on the other, and yet both are called chemists. It may be that the heads of the Pharmaceutical Society belong rather to the class of the professors than to that of the country shopkeeper, and it is possible that if they were uncontrolled, they would fix the standard of examination higher than would be suitable to the wants and duties of that numerous body of persons who, although Sir John Shelley's bill makes them gentlemen, would not object to be called tradesmen. But it would be easy to correct this tendency, if it exists, by infusing a little common sense into the proceedings of a body which possibly sets too high a value upon science. There can, however, be little doubt that the Pharmaceutical Society, whose examinations are satisfactory to the medical profession, and are the only recognised examinations for army dispensers, will satisfy the select committee that it deserves an increased amount of public confidence. Whatever be the means employed, it is to be hoped that Parliament will ensure the competency of persons keeping open shops for dispensing medicines and compounding prescriptions.—*Saturday Review.*

A Victorian Policeman.—At the Beechworth Police Court, on Monday, constable Michael Charleston was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Police Gaol at Richmond, on a charge of neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner to escape. It appeared that the constable, with his prisoner, a Chinaman, took the coach at Morse's Creek—the constable rode outside and the Chinaman inside. The latter was missed about half-an-hour after the coach stopped at Taylor's, in Bowman's Forest, and all pursuit by the constable was unavailing.—*Argus*, July 8.

A Notoriety of the Temple.—Miss Flight fell down dead in the Middle Temple last week. Dickens' readers know her as the little lady who was always hovering about the courts and behaving eccentrically. Doubtless she was considered a mere pen-and ink sketch from fancy, but she was a fact, every inch of her. She would, we know, stop the most learned Judges that sit on the bench when in full swing of their awful judgment. She would rise and shake her lean weird first at the embodiment of wisdom and horsehair, and exclaim, "Oh, you vile man! Oh, you wicked man! Give me my property! I will issue a *mandamus* and have your *habeas corpus.*" And having continued in a like fashion for a minute or two, she would bind up her papers in "red tape"—at least, tape that had once been red, and followed her dirty fortunes for years—and either subside into the seat granted her beside the barristers, or depart triumphant from court. No usher had dared exclaim "Silence," or send forth the hush of the cackling animal, peculiar to that official. No barrister had nudged her under the fourth rib, as he might have done another, and would have done had she been fairer. And the learned Judge, sitting patiently till the end, with a mild perspiration only rising on the tip of the nose to show that he was in any way put out, would then, as if nothing had occurred, resume the thread of his learned judgment, to be appealed against, perhaps, soon after. What the mystery is between Miss Flight and the Bar no one can tell. She may have been the embodiment of a peculiar wrong, and have appeared in the eyes of the bewigged as a sort of ghost threatening the evildoers with the shades. Perhaps she was pensioned merely out of some stray idea of benevolence. We scarcely thought of that in connection with the object of our comment, and yet to a certain extent it may be true, as she received from the right learned Middle Temple a sum of shillings per week which she added to a sum of shillings received from the right learned Inner Temple, and so she supported life. But why the learned of the law gave something for nothing, and were afraid of, and respectful to, the little woman let no man inquire. The little woman's soul has, however, flitted, and we can say that, after all, the few young lawyers who know naught of her history will send after her whither she has gone a word of regret.—*Court Journal.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Blackbird (s.), 700 tons, Captain Sawell, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Perry, Miss Walker, Miss Wright, Rev. Mr. Hill, Messrs. Wilkinson, M'Mahon, Frank, Rolls, and 19 in the steerage. J. Thorne, agent.

James Paterson (s.), 400 tons, Captain Harley, from Port Denison 1st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy and servant, Messrs. E. Read, Lambe, Bell, Palmer, and 14 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kate, barque, 360 tons, Captain Sherlock, from Waikato (N.Z.) 26th ultimo, in ballast. Passengers—1 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Ellen Simpson, for Auckland.
Rosalie, for Newcastle.
Camden, for Newcastle.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Lady Emma, for Newcastle; Albert William, for Petropaulovski; Eagle (s.), for Maryborough; Amycus, Stanley, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 11.

Volta, barque, 274 tons, Captain Alleynes, for Callao, in ballast.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Durrell, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Green, Miss Brown, Miss Green, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. L. M'Gowan, Mrs. A. Hordern, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. M'Carr, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Watkins and child, Rev. W. Taylor, Major-General Chute, Dr. Sall, Captain Haywood, Captain Lloyd, Messrs. Balhavry, Clarke, Dallas, Smith, Smythe, A. Hordern, Loder, M'Carr, Master M'Carr, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Ellis, Rev. J. Vance, Mr. Gillespie, Rev. E. J. Watkins, Mr. Sidey, and 28 in the steerage.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 700 tons, Captain M'Diarmid, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Mildrew, Messrs. R. M'Keown, F. Mills, Maldwin, Prince, Wilkinson, Gaden, Campbell, Fernley, Cameron, Brady, Lee, Harley, and 16 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 11.

Undaunted, from Macleay River, with 736 bags maize, 4 coops poultry, 3 casks oranges, 39 hides, 1 package bacon, 9 cases eggs, 2 bags potatoes, 2 bags pumpkins; John, from Lake Macquarie, with 60,000 shingles; James Paxton, from Clarence River, with 50,000 feet timber; Nautilus, General Wool, Ann, Comet, from Newcastle, with 760 tons coal; Cawarra (s.), from Morpeth, with 200 bales hay, 200 bags maize, 40 bags bones, 14 casks tallow, 2 bales wool, 2 bales skins, 1 crate horns, 100 hides, 5 bags oysters, 5 coops fowls, 5 cases eggs, 150 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 11.

John, for Lake Macquarie; Nambuccera, for Nambuccera River; Coraki, for Jervis Bay; Blue Jacket, for Shoalhaven; Martha, Ann, Village Belle, Nancy, General Wool, Eagle, Nautilus, Mountain Maid, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

Lady Bowen (s.), from Brisbane: 29 bales wool, 6 bundles skins, Mort and Co.; 10 bales wool, 4 bundles skins, H. Beit; 16 oz. gold, Union Bank; 50 bars iron, A. Brown; 58 quarter-casks whisky, Bright, Brothers, and Co.

Blackbird (s.), from Melbourne: 1 case sewing-machines, G. M. Young; 47 hogsheads ale, A. Joske; 25 hogsheads ale, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 quarter-casks spirits wine, Bright, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case drapery, S. Jay; 2 packages seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 5 cases galvanized iron, 2 cases machinery, 2 iron beams, Illwraith and M'Leish; 2 hogsheads wine, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 casks white lead, 3 packages glass, T. Edens; 10 packages tobacco, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 312 bags sugar, 17 packages candles, 24 packages, Order.

James Paterson (s.), from Gladstone: 1 bag gold, A. J. S. Bank; 1 cask tallow, Tucker; 27 bales wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 93 hides, 10 casks tallow, Durham and Irwin.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CALLAO.—By the Volta, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Fairy Rock, this day, at noon.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), and Lady Bowen (s.) on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

FOR NELSON AND SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—By the Tararua (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, July 11th: Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Clulow, for Dunedin via Okitiki; Mary and Rose, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Williams, for Port Denison; Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Sherlock, for Auckland; Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Quayle, for Moreton Bay.

The Lady Bowen (s.) left Brisbane on the 8th instant, at 6.15 p.m.; crossed the bar at 8 p.m.; passed Point Lookout on the 9th, at 5.45 a.m.; Cape Byron at 2 p.m.; South Solitaries at midnight; Smoky Cape at 4 a.m., on the 10th; Seal Rocks at 2.30 p.m., and arrived alongside the wharf, Sydney, at 2.15 a.m., on the 11th. Had light variable winds throughout the passage.

The Blackbird (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads on the 8th instant, at 8 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads on the 11th, at 2 p.m. Experienced during the first part of the passage light variable winds, and strong N.W. winds with rainy weather the latter. Passed the Barwon (s.), bound for Melbourne, on the 10th instant.

The James Paterson (s.) left Port Denison on Saturday, July 1, at 5 p.m., and experienced fresh S.S.E. gales, with smart squalls and rain, to Gladstone, where she arrived on Tuesday, 4th instant; left same day, and had fresh E. winds to Breaksea Spit, with thick rainy weather; thence to Cape Moreton fresh S.E. gales, with high sea from N.E. Put into Brisbane on Friday, 7th instant; left on Saturday at 6.30 p.m., and cleared Cape Moreton at 1 a.m. Sunday; had fresh S.E. winds, with high N.E. swell, to Cape Byron; thence to Sydney light airs with a continuance of the N.E. swell. Arrived at the Company's wharf at 3.45 a.m. Tuesday, 11th instant.

The Kate, from New Zealand, reports having had heavy westerly gales to the 3rd instant, with light airs and calms the remainder of the passage.

The Amycus, for Hobart Town, and Stanley, for Melbourne, which sailed on the 10th instant, returned to port yesterday, owing to the S.W. weather.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

July 11.—Urara (s.), Maides, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 10.—Pet, brig, Archer, for Melbourne, with 340 tons coal.
July 10.—Oregon, American barque, Wilson, for Lyttelton, N. Z., with 625 tons coal.
July 10.—Sarah Anne, barque, Baines, for Melbourne, with 670 tons coal.
July 11.—Urara (s.), Maides, for Grafton.

COASTER INWARDS.

July 10.—Jessie, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 7.—City of Melbourne (s.), Macquarie, You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Derwent (s.), from Hobart Town; Torquil, William Hill, from Newcastle; Formosa, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Douglas, for Newcastle.

THE ARROW.—The steam-tug Sophia, George Wilson, master, returned to Hobson's Bay yesterday, from the wreck of the schooner Arrow, at King's Island. Captain Wilson has furnished us with the following report:—"July 4.—Left Port Phillip Heads at 7 p.m. Wind W., light; weather fine. Arrived at King's Island at 3 a.m. the following morning. Wind S.W., and strong. Proceeded to the wreck, but could not do anything, on account of the strong wind and sea, the wind being dead on the beach. Returned to Franklin Roads, and anchored for the night. Landed the following morning, and proceeded overland to the vessel. Found that she had shifted her position from that of the previous day, and was broadside on to the rocks, where she was fast breaking up, with a good deal of wreck strewn about the beach. Returned to the steamer, and left the island about half-past 12 p.m. July 6, with a light N.E. wind, and passed through Port Phillip Heads at a quarter to 9 on the 7th instant. During the whole of the trip, the Sophia has maintained her reputation of being an efficient and worthy sea-boat. She brought up the Melbourne mail-bag, which was taken out of the schooner by a hunter, resident on the island, named Henry Weight, who had to swim off to the schooner at the risk of his life to get it, and occupied three days in obtaining and conveying it to his hut, having had to walk ten miles to get a horse, and then to cut away the almost impenetrable bush to make a passage for it."—*Argus*, July 8.

THE SCHOONER PILOT.—We understand, that upon her arrival in the port of Melbourne, on 26th June ultimo, the schooner Pilot, having on board a cargo of potatoes which had been cleared out at this port for Guam, was seized by the Customs authorities, being an infringement of the law.—*Warrnambool Sentinel*, July 6.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

July 6.—Doon, from Mauritius.

CLEARED OUT.

July 5.—Sea Nymph, 187, Schmidt, for Sydney and Newcastle: 200 tons flour, 7 tons bran.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 10.

2000 cases geneva, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
125 cases 6 quarter-casks brandy, 20 boxes tobacco, 235 bags sugar, S. A. Joseph
12 bundles shovels, 4 cases hardware, 3 cases cutlery, G. Fox and Co.
24 bags salt, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
20 packages general merchandise, O. B. Ebsworth
31 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
10 cases drapery, Gilfillan and Co.
256 sacks potatoes, W. W. Buckland
10 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
2570 pieces timber, Goodlet and Smith
2 hogsheads brandy, L. Sampson
1 piano, J. H. Anderson
5 hogsheads 4 quarter-casks brandy, 20 cases champagne, Smith, Brothers
47 packages dried apples, Meyerfeld and Co.
2 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.
2 cases clothing, J. Powell
15 bundles skins, 1 bale wool, H. H. Beauchamp
4 cases crinolines, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
6600 cases geneva, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
2 cases books, E. Vickery
12 cases perfumed spirits, S. Hoffnung and Co.
1 pocket wool, 15 hides, Irwin and Turner
22 hides, G. Moore and Co.
1 case cigars, J. G. Moss, jun.
8 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
3 cases cigars, 324 packages Chinese goods, Nom Wah
1000 cases geneva, Beilby and Scott
2 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons
8 cases candlewick, H. R. Reid
4 cases billiard furniture, J. Graham
66,000 feet timber, A. Wilson
6 hogsheads 12 casks tallow, 70 hides, 5 bundles skins, 1 bale wool, 5 tons bones and horns, Mort and Co.
10 bales bags, Molison and Black
12 cwt. sugar, Brown and Co.
5 cases confectionery, A. Fairfax and Co.
1 case clocks, 1 case pipes, P. Falk and Co.
9 cases tobacco, 434 packages Chinese goods, Sun Wah Loong
4 cases books, W. Maddock
7 bales wool, H. Beit.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.—Black Swan (s.), from Launceston; Southern Cross, from Valparaiso; Yarra, Mary Ann, Omega, Hannah, Express, Union, from Newcastle; Newsboy, Alexandra (s.), from Sydney; Swordfish, from Hobart Town; Richard Binnie, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

July 10.—City of Launceston (s.), for Launceston; City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.
July 11.—Coorong (s.), for Adelaide.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 11.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	W.N.W.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	W.N.W.	Fresh, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 38'' East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

THE Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JULY 10TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29.784	56·8	88·	N.W.	0·25	7	10	0·01	3
P.M. 3	.624	57·0	74·	N.by W.	0·04	6	10	0	
„ 9	·574	55·0	75·	W.	1·00	8	8	0	3
Mean	29·661	56·3	72·3		0·43	7	9·3		3·0

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·044.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 60·6; Minimum .... 44·1; Mean .... 52·4; Range .... 16·5 }
Sun—maximum .... 73·5
Grass—minimum .... 49·7
Sea water .... 59·2

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
JULY 11TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATION.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	29·378	49.7	93	W.by N.	0·49	9	60·6	49·2	0·16
NEWCASTLE Town	29·398	52·1	85	N.W.	4·00	5	57·8	49·2	0·27
Lighthouse	29·506	52·4	80	N.W.W.	9·00	10	57·3	47·7	0·25
ARMIDALE	30·092	30·0		W.	16·00	9			0·12
BATHURST	29·877	36·0	91	W.	4·00	10	54·0	27·0	0·67
GOULBURN	29·546	43·6	87	Calm.	0	10	51·9	41·0	0·15
ALBURY	29·506	42·5	89	W.S.W.	1·00	10		33·0	1·34

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. July		Sun. Rises.	Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
12	WEDNESDAY	7 0	5 0	10 35	10 53

MOON.—New, 23d. 4h. 34m. a.m. Full, 9d. 6h. 32m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

THE homage paid to the memory of LINCOLN is doubtless partly due to a genuine admiration of his personal character and official career. The mind is, however, deeply affected by contrasts. They are offered in a striking form in this remarkable man, whom history will not pronounce unfortunate either in the time or manner of his death. The satire of the world has long been exhausted at the spectacle of a ruler raised by his own energy from the condition of a labourer to occupy one of the foremost positions in the world. While the choice of men without qualifications exposes both themselves and those who select them to well-deserved contempt, the manifestation of ability superior to all the disadvantages of birth, original position, former occupations, and thus filling the highest station in society—will confound the insolence of mere caste and afford general solace to every friend of his race. If there be nothing more disgusting and disheartening than the spectacle of restless ambition associated with ignorance, conceit, and self-seeking, there are few things more likely than well earned success to inspire courage and afford consolation to those who are struggling to render themselves useful in their day, and to attain, if possible, a higher and more influential position in the world. The bitter utterances of SHYLOCK when he claims the prerogatives of a man—though associated with a character rendered base by the worship of wealth, and by malignant resentment—is nevertheless the natural protest of the human heart against every ban of exclusion by which worth, talent, and energy could be repressed, or by which any clan, class, or sect should place at permanent disadvantage those who possess greater merit than themselves.

It is in this view that the character and career of LINCOLN have commanded admiration, not to be confounded with the exultation of men whose whole thought is to demolish, and who with blind rage hate the fruits of enterprise and the reward of talent in those who have inherited it. His career gratifies a feeling far more consonant with human dignity and happiness. In LINCOLN there is an example such as England has afforded in stations only second to his own—of persons who have made their way by the qualities of their mind—by their fair influence on their fellow-men, and by the co-operation of circumstances which worldly men call "adventitious," and religious men "providential."

The most refreshing aspect, however, of the character of this man is the transparent sincerity of his mind, his speech, and his conduct. It is fine to think that he never made a false pretence—that he never assumed to be other than he was—that he never suffered in artificial adornments the disguise of the plain simplicity of his own personal character—that he spoke the truth in the presence of a nation which has rarely heard it, and could hardly endure it—that he permitted the storm of rage and ridicule to surround him without shewing the excitement of anger and without ever seeking a personal revenge—that he steadily pursued a plan in harmony with his own belief of his proper office as a chief magistrate, and that he availed himself of all the means which have been thrown up in the great conflict to remove for ever the evil which he always resisted to the utmost of his legal power, and which he never failed to condemn. It is this which constitutes the true royalty of his character. It is this which marks him out as among the noblest of his race. It is this which entitles him to be numbered among great princes. It is this which, when all petty passions shall have finally disappeared from around his name and character, will place him in a rank only second to the greatest of his countrymen.

It is no wonder, therefore, that in his fall there should have been a manifestation of sympathy by all classes of the people, and especially by those whose rank and occupations induce them to favour with most earnestness the social impartiality of Anglo-Saxon institutions.

It is not at all impossible that another contrast still may be afforded in examples which his country will exhibit and deplore. It is yet to be shown whether the ambitions roused by the war, and the opportunities it will naturally afford, will be fatal to the public liberties. The hand of the assassin which struck him down removed him for ever from the temptations of a sphere in which probably he would have overcome, but where he must have inevitably exercised autocratic power, before the agitations of the civil war could be finally appeased. In the presence of an enemy, while the Union had to contend for life, the policy of the State was to some degree defined by its condition. It was necessary to organise armies—to watch the action of foreign Cabinets, and to supply the material of war; but to conquer was the one concern. To repair—to build up—to consolidate—to reform—to remedy, and to purify—these are the tasks which a victorious party will impose now upon those who are in the seat of power. America has yet to pass through a trial from which her enemies anticipate her ruin, and which even those most favourable to her fortunes cannot but look upon without some degree of fear.

If the American Union with its forms of free government—of which it was supposed so long to be the highest expression—can maintain its existence, and give shelter to the new rights which it has created as well as to the organisations it has restored, then honour will be due to the guiding hand; not perhaps inferior to that which has been so suddenly withdrawn. Whatever may be the result, the shadows of death have closed upon the career of a man who has proved that greatness may be attained by truth and uprightness; and that from a situation most calculated to excite envy, hatred, and all forms of detraction, such noble qualities may conquer, and for ever preserve the admiration of mankind.

When, however, we look at the connection of his name with the great and crowning deliverance accomplished in our age, a still more tender regard will be conciliated to his character and memory. From the nature of the case, all those who have been interested in slavery—who have advocated it—who have fought for it—will leave no successors. As the institution disappears, so will all who from the prejudices of caste or the interests of wealth, have been its vindicators and apologists. But as the progress of time shall efface all but the colour of the slave—as he shall rise to the enjoyment of the privileges of humanity—as he shall call his family his own—as he shall be permitted, without danger, to improve his mind with his circumstances—as he shall take his rank with the citizens of the soil upon which he was born—as all this shall come to pass, the name of LINCOLN will be the theme of thousands of tongues, and the joy of many happy homes.

As LINCOLN has proved that men from humble stations may achieve greatness under Anglo-Saxon institutions, so will it be proved that liberty can warm into animation and fertility the higher faculties of the soul. That very country so tenacious for slavery, produced fifty years ago an astronomer in a pure African, whose learned works were the praise of Europe—who for years published an Almanac which was esteemed one of the best of its class, and who was even employed by the United States to assist in a national survey. With a nobleness of soul which would have done honour to any race, he refused to sit down at table with the men with whom he was associated, because his own people were bondmen. This fine old man, contemporary with General JACKSON, and known to him, lived a useful life, but no stone marks the place where his ashes repose. He was, however, a protest against the injustice done to his people, when nothing but superhuman talent and energy could have enabled him to offer it. He was among the first fruits of that victory which civilisation will yet achieve and perfect.

THE rentals offered at auction in this colony for pastoral lands, as exhibited in the Parliamentary return we lately analysed, may be usefully contrasted with the recent results obtained in South Australia by a similar process of auction. The Government there has been putting up to auction a number of so-called annual leases, and the average price obtained there for the rent of the pasturage is more than double what has been obtained by auction here. Our average for the last year was rather less than a penny an acre, the South Australian average obtained last month was twopence farthing an acre.

This strikes every one at first sight as a remarkable difference. It may be reasonably asked why one Government should get more than double the amount for its lands that the other gets. An analysis of the sale and an investigation of the causes that have resulted in such a difference of price may be instructive.

There were seventy-nine runs offered for sale. Of these, twenty-one were passed without a bid, though two of them were bought at the close of the sale, but not till after the existing tenants had left the room under the impression that the lots had been passed. The fifty-eight that were sold when offered comprised an area of 930 square miles, or 595,200 acres, and the gross rental realised was £6251. The average size of the runs was sixteen square miles, or 10,240 acres. The smallest run was two square miles, and the largest was thirty-three square miles. The highest price given was £33 5s. per square mile, or at the rate of more than 1s. an acre. The lowest price was £3 1s. per square mile, or a little over a penny an acre. All the runs had been previously valued by Mr. GOYDER, the Surveyor-General, and they were put up at his valuation as an upset price. The amount realised was £2000 above his valuation, or an increase of nearly forty per cent. The sale was protested against by the legal agent of the squatters interested, but the public disregarded the protest, and it clearly did not affect the bidding, as the Government was considered bound to see that the purchasers did not suffer from a bad title.

In order to account for the high prices, several facts must be taken into consideration. In the first place none of the runs offered were remote. On the contrary, they were all within hundreds—all land that had been long under improving occupation—all in the neighbourhood of agricultural settlement. Instead, therefore, of being forfeited or unoccupied lands, as ours that have been exposed to auction are, they comprise some of the most profitable lands in the colony, and some that are the nearest to the market for fat stock, and therefore the most eagerly sought by graziers.

Secondly, the leases, though nominally for one year only, were really for eight years, because the tenant had the option of renewing the lease for seven more years at the same rent and without any further competition.

Thirdly, the lease gives exclusive possession. If the land is wanted for sale the Government can resume it on giving six months' notice, but there is no free selection before survey, to spoil the run any day. If any land in it is sold, it is sold by auction, and the lessee has the opportunity of buying it if it is worth his while to give the highest price for it. The tenure, therefore, is a far better one than that of any runs which we have offered to auction—better both as to length of lease and security of possession, and on this account the right of run is worth more. There is no pre-emptive right in virtue of improvements as with us, but there is a refund of the value of improvements if the land is bought by a stranger.

Fourthly, none of the runs were vacant at the time of the lease. They were all in occupation, and the occupiers were strongly interested in retaining possession. Every one understands how reluctant an occupier is to be turned out, and how he will bid up rather than see his holding bought over his head. The tenants, too, were only allowed two months to clear out, and this though Parliament had passed a resolution allowing them twelve months. The Government, however, alleged that the resolution was passed on a misunderstanding, and took the liberty of disregarding it. Of this the tenants bitterly complained, and said that in view of the coming shearing it would be extremely inconvenient to turn out at so short a notice as two months. The result was that nearly all the tenants allowed themselves to be run up rather than be turned out. There were only seven cases in which the owners were outbid and allowed the land to pass from them.

Fifthly. The competition was made specially severe through the eagerness on the part of outsiders to get possession of some of the land. The runs, as we have said, lie handy to the agricultural districts, and the farmers are flush of money from their recent harvests. Many of them want elbow room to add grazing pursuits to their agriculture. The competition, therefore, was very keen between those who wanted to get and those who wanted to keep.

The circumstances, therefore, were all favourable in the highest degree to the interest of the revenue, and the rental obtained may be looked upon as the maximum rental obtainable at present for blocks of that size. The Crown tenants were put under the screw, and they have been made to give more for the land than any one else will give. The land sold was some of the most desirable in the colony, the tenure was good, and the competition was spirited. A better test of the maximum price under present conditions of population could hardly have been made. The squatters themselves may perhaps have some grounds for complaining that they have been subjected to a cruel and unfair pressure; but cold-blooded economists and politicians, who have watched the transaction as an interesting experiment, and with no more fellow-feeling for their agonies than an anatomist has for the frogs he subjects to vivisection, cannot but admit that the experiment has been a very instructive one.

It has proved that, as a rule, occupiers will give more to retain their holdings than new comers will give to secure them, and that, therefore, to put every existing run in the country up to auction would not effect any material change in the occupiers. It is proved that there are places where pastoral land is worth a rent of a shilling an acre, and this at ten per cent. interest represents a freehold price of ten shillings an acre, or at five per cent. a price of twenty shillings an acre. If the Government, therefore, would grant the squatters deferred payments at an interest of five per cent., it would pay to buy the freehold of such runs right out. But these valuable runs seem to be the exception, and not the rule; and the average rent obtainable in South Australia for pastoral lands most proximate to settlement is twopence farthing an acre.

While the Government has thus been exacting the maximum rent from the squatters within the hundreds, it has been preparing to lighten the taxation on the pioneer settlers in the arid plains of the far north. The long drought that has been experienced there, and the heavy losses that have been incurred, show that pastoral pursuits are carried on there at great risk, and that a considerable outlay of capital is necessary to store water and sink wells in order to secure the permanent occupation of the country. The squatters have petitioned for longer leases, and a reduction of rental, and the Government is considering the propriety of conceding either one or both. The absurdity of having uniform pastoral regulations for the whole of a vast territory, parts of which differ from each other *toto cœlo*, is admitted, and what may be called the coast country, and the far interior, will be differently treated. In the course of time the South Australian Government may not be the only one that comes to recognise this absurdity.

CATHEDRAL CONTROVERSY.—We have received a number of letters, which would make a decent volume, on the question whether the State or individuals ought to give towards a worship thought to be contrary to Holy Scripture. We are obliged to refuse all such, except as advertisements, and with the names of the writers. The *Herald* is not open to such discussions; nor is it necessary, all parties having their own organs wherein they can set forth their opinions at large, and indulge in a style of criticism which they could hardly expect the *Herald* to publish.

THE PACKAGE DUTY.—With reference to the statement in the second leading article in yesterday's *Herald*, that the package duty was estimated at £150,000, and was only bringing in, according to the experience of the month of June, at the rate of £65,000 a year, it has been pointed out to us that the original estimate by the Treasurer was only £120,000 a year, and that after the amendment by the Assembly exempting tea, sugar, wheat, and flour, the estimate was reduced to £80,000, inasmuch as the package duty on those four articles was calculated at £40,000. This amended estimate will probably be realised.

THE WEATHER.—In the last forty-eight hours the barometer has been gradually falling, and at 9 p.m. on the 11th it stood at 29·378, the weather during the afternoon being more than usually cold, with the wind at W. by N. About noon the sky became very thick and overcast to the southward, and at 4 p.m. the wind shifted suddenly to S.W., bringing up smart showers of rain, with squalls, but within an hour it backed round to the original point, continuing to blow fresh with passing showers throughout the night.

CITY BURGLARS.—Several successful attempts have been made to plunder the tradespeople of Sydney, more especially the tobacconists, during the present season, and neither the police, the gaslight, nor the present moonlight, seems to prevent a small gang of burglars trying their vocation in the principal thoroughfare—George-street. Last night, Mr. Sippel, who keeps a tobacco business immediately opposite the Police Court and watchhouse, was disturbed with a knocking at his front door—evidently the first "note of preparation" with the thieves in order to find out whether there was any one on the premises. Under the belief that it was, perhaps, only a late customer, and not caring about "rousing out" in the cold, Mr. Sippel took no heed of the evil "spirit rapping." There did not appear much hesitation with the customers without, for he soon discovered they intended to visit him by more gentle means, and on coming down stairs discovered the strangers were exercising their knavish skill in endeavouring to unlock his shop door, of which they left evident traces, but on finding some one at home they decamped.

CONCERT.—A concert was given yesterday evening in the large hall of the Newtown School of Arts, to an audience which nearly filled the room. There were some good and well-cultivated voices in the choir, and the various pieces of selected music were rendered in a very creditable manner. The programme was the same as that of a concert given a few weeks ago, when the weather was inclement, and many who would otherwise have attended were prevented from being present. Mr. Chizlett was conductor, and Mr. M. Younger acted as accompanyist. The Musical Society, in connection with the Newtown School of Arts, has been fortunate enough to obtain the assistance of Mr. M. Younger as conductor. Members of the institution are admitted free, and non-members on payment of a small fee. A plan has also been adopted similar to that of the Philharmonic, subscribers of £1 being entitled to several tickets of admission to each concert. It is intended that there shall be at least four concerts during the year.

COLONIAL WORKMANSHIP.—The members of the Tonic Sol-fa Association, at their concert a few days since, presented to Mr. Fisher, their conductor, a splendid baton, as a proof of the high estimation in which they hold that gentleman's services. This elegant work of art, from the *atelier* of Mr. Qwist, of Hunter-street, is principally formed of the fragrant myall wood, and terminates at its lower extremity in an acorn formed of finely wrought silver. Round the stem of the baton is a ribbon of the same metal, on which is engraved these words:—"The Sydney Tonic Sol-fa Association. Presented to their conductor, Mr. J. C. Fisher, 25th June, 1865." The thicker end of the baton is surmounted with a large knob of silver, partly frosted and partly burnished. On the top of the convex surface is a cherub playing on a harp, and around him (in high relief) several musical instruments are lying—the guitar, pandean pipes, and trumpet, &c. At the feet of the figure is a small scroll of burnished silver, on which the engraver's skill has limned, with microscopic minuteness, the music of the loyal and national air, "God save the Queen."

DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—An inquest with a view to ascertain the origin of the late fire which resulted in the destruction of St. Mary's Cathedral is to be held before the City Coroner. The investigation is to be begun at the office this morning at ten o'clock.

UNRESERVED Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c., This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the special attention of the trade to his extensive sale of seasonable drapery, slops, hosiery, flannels, &c., at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, this day, to commence at 11 o'clock prompt. No reserve. See advertisements.—ADV.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Elias Carpenter Weekes, Esq., has been summoned "to the Legislative Council of New South Wales by writ of summons under the great seal of the colony."

MAGISTRATES.—The following gentlemen have been appointed magistrates of the colony:—
Douglas, James Henry, Gelam, Maude.
Flanagan, William, Shannon View, Moruya.
Gaden, Thomas Brocklebank, Albury.
Richardson, William Lyte, Wentworth.
Smith, Henry Arkell, Mulgunia.
Spence, Thomas, Sydney.
Thomson, Andrew, Dapto; and
Webb, Edmund, Bathurst, Esquires.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. John Cleeve, jun., to be a clerk in the Central Police Office; Mr. A. M'Cracken, to be a clerk in the Chief Telegraph Office, Sydney; Mr. John Quodling, to be station master at Wagga Wagga; Mr. John Kirwan, to be station master at Forbes; Mr. A. H. M'Gregor, to be an operator in the Chief Telegraph Office, Sydney; Mr. J. V. Dalgarno, to be station master and line inspector at Kyamba.

ESTABLISHMENT OF POUNDS.—In conformity with the Impounding Act of 1865, the undermentioned places have, on the recommendation of the respective Courts of Petty Sessions, been fixed upon and determined as places for the establishment of Public Pounds:—Grafton, Bathurst, Kelso, The Village of Peel, O'Connell Plains, Kirkconnell, Carcoar, Blaney, Cowra, Canowindra, Merriwa, Maude, Hay, Booligal, Gosford, Stroud, Grabben Gullen, Kiama, Shellharbour, Kirkham, Riversford, and Balmain.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—Major-General Chute and staff, consisting of Captain Heywood and Surgeon-Major Sall, having visited Brisbane for the purpose of inspecting the new barracks there prior to occupation, have inspected the Artillery and Infantry in Sydney, and returned yesterday afternoon by the steamer to Melbourne.

TEA MEETING.—The annual tea meeting of the church worshiping in the Baptist Chapel, Castlereagh-street, was held yesterday evening, and despite the inclement weather a very large number of persons attended. After tea a public meeting was held, presided over by the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. H. M'Cure. Several addresses were delivered by ministers and laymen connected with the church, and a selection of sacred music was sung by the choir. It was announced that notwithstanding the efforts made to pay off the debt upon the building, there was a large amount—upwards of £1500—still remaining. A collection was made, and upwards of £7 realised.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE HAYMARKET.—The inquest begun before the City Coroner on Saturday, on view of the body of a tailor named Michael Sullivan, was resumed and concluded at the Railway Hotel yesterday. Deceased, it will be remembered, was knocked down by a horse and cab at the Haymarket, at about 6 o'clock on last Thursday evening. There was no one on the cab at the time, and the horse, which had become frightened, galloped out of Liverpool-street and along George-street at such a rapid rate, that deceased, whose sight and hearing appear to have been good, had no time to get out of the way. He was taken up insensible and carried over to the chemist's shop of Mr. Watson, where he very soon afterwards died. Dr. Renwick, who saw deceased before death, and who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was examined at the inquest. He deposed that deceased had been injured on the head, and that one of his legs had been broken. Deceased had been struck on the back of his head with great violence, and the wheel of the cab, or some similar object, had run over his body; death resulted solely from the injuries named. According to the statement which the cab driver, whose name is Doling, made to police-sergeant Sutton, it seemed that the horse became frightened by the sight of a wheelbarrow in Pitt-street, and started off so suddenly as to unseat him; Doling followed the cab as best he could, but was unable to overtake it before the accident had occurred. Some of the witnesses had seen Doling in the earlier part of the day, when they thought that he was drunk; some said that he was partly drunk at the time of the accident, and others considered him sober; his character as a cab-driver formerly had been unimpeachable. The jury found that "Deceased, aged sixty-two years, came by his death accidentally." They likewise found that they had no corroborative evidence that the cab driver, Thomas Doling, was to blame. Doling, who had been apprehended on suspicion of having by his negligence caused the death of the deceased, was thereupon discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT COOK'S RIVER.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest at the Union Inn, Newtown, concerning the death of Frederick Marquett, who accidentally shot himself at Cook's River, on Monday morning. Deceased was nineteen years of age, and was employed at a wood-washing establishment on the Botany Road. He and other two lads went to Cook's River shooting on Monday. Deceased, it appeared, was very careless with his gun, and carried it about at full cock. Whilst resting against a fence, with one foot on the bottom rail, he had the gun between his legs, the muzzle of it being under his chin. It unfortunately happened that the bottom rail of the fence snapped asunder, and striking the trigger of the gun, caused it to go off. The charge passed through his head, and portions of his brains were made to protrude through one of his eyes. The poor boy died almost immediately. Dr. Schryver saw deceased shortly after the occurrence and before the body was removed. He informed the jury that the wound indicated that nobody could have fired the fatal shot but deceased himself. The jury's verdict was that "Deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by himself, accidentally."

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—The officers and men of H. M. S. Esk gave a performance at the Prince of Wales Theatre, yesterday evening, in aid of the restoration fund of St. Mary's Cathedral, when the novelty of the performance, and the laudable object to which the proceeds were to be devoted, attracted a crowded house, notwithstanding the wet weather. The entertainment consisted of the comic drama "Retained for the Defence," a burlesque of "Medea," and the farce of "To Paris and back for Five Pounds," interspersed with comic songs and an Ethiopian entertainment. The programme was gone through with great spirit, and the acting of the amateurs created infinite amusement. The gentlemen who took part in the performance had evidently given a good deal of attention to histrionics, and two or three of them displayed considerable dramatic talent. Mr. W. Harwood particularly deserves notice; his representation of Medea kept the house in roars of laughter, while his singing and drollery in the character of "Bones," in the "Darky" portion of the entertainment, were received with the warmest applause. The affair went off most successfully, and must have produced a large sum. The Christy's will reappear this evening.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Cousins' Circus, at the Lyceum continues to attract tolerably good houses. On Monday evening, the performance was for the benefit of St. Mary's Cathedral, and consequently the house was pretty well full. The attendance, however, was not so large as was anticipated, although a considerable sum was realised for the Restoration fund. It is announced that the performances of the Circus in Sydney will terminate on Saturday next.

TWO OF LINCOLN'S STORIES.—"The President of the United States," says the *Spectator* of the 15th April last, "attracts all the good American stories afloat in America, as much as Rowland Hill and Spurgeon have attracted to themselves all the traditional witticisms of the pulpit. It is stated that Bishop Simpson, who recently lectured before the President and Mr. Stanton, in Wesley Chapel, Washington, told a story of a Kentuckian who, when asked by an Englishman what were the boundaries of America, replied, 'that the United States were bounded on the east by the rising sun, on the west by the precession of the Equinoxes, on the north by the Aurora Borealis, and on the south by the day of judgment.' This reminded the President of another Englishman.—An Englishman met with a North American Indian, and in the course of conversation was very anxious to impress him with the greatness of the British Empire. 'The Sun,' said he, 'never sets upon English dominions. Do you understand how that is?' 'Oh, yes,' said the Indian, 'that is because God is afraid to trust them in the dark.'"

TRIAL OF AN ABORIGINAL.—At the Armidale Criminal Sessions, which commenced on Tuesday, the 4th instant, James Munro, an aboriginal, was indicted for having, at Bundarra, on the 28th June last, stolen a bridle, and a number of articles in a bag, the property of Jacob Ashington. He pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. The witnesses for the Crown were Jacob Ashington, senior constable Childs, and William Baldwin. Their evidence was to this effect. In the end of June prosecutor went into Mr. Heffernan's inn, for a glass of wine, leaving his horse hung up outside with a saddle, bridle, and the swag on. The latter consisted of a three-bushel bag, containing a coat, waistcoat, pair of trousers, several tins of sardines, some soap, some tobacco, shirting, a bottle of brandy, &c. On coming out he found the horse gone, but he got the animal about 200 yards away, with only the saddle on. Prosecutor had given the prisoner a glass that day, and the latter was in liquor. Prisoner, on being apprehended on suspicion, told the prosecutor he should show him the plant if he would let him off, but he either could not do so or evaded it. When being taken to the lock-up, on the night of the 28th, prisoner told prosecutor that he had put the swag inside for safety. On the following morning constables Childs and Lowther went out to look for the swag, which they found in the bush and not concealed. The coat had been removed from the bag and was lying near, but the other articles were in the bag. This was at a spot across the creek, and between 300 and 400 yards from Mr. Heffernan's. The bridle was found on a horse being ridden by prisoner, by Mr. Baldwin, who took it from him and gave it to the police, the prisoner making no objection. The articles were sufficiently identified, and there was still some brandy in the bottle. Prisoner now said he had been drunk, and recollected nothing about the matter. He received an excellent character from several residents at Bundarra, and it was stated he was a Christian and married. His Honor summed up, and the jury, after an absence of seventeen minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. His Honor, in discharging the prisoner, said that this should be a warning to him not to drink.—*Armidale Express*, July 8.

ELECTRO-PLATED Cruets, Papier Mache and Japan Teatrays, Iron Cots and Stretchers, Fireproof Safes, &c., &c.—Mr. John Solomon begs to call the attention of ironmongers, furniture dealers, and others, to his sale, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock sharp.—ADV.

GROCERIES.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. remind the trade, and buyers generally, of the attractive sale of Mauritius sugars, ex Melrose, advertised by them for this day, at 11, at their Rooms, 362, George-street. Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will also offer Swiss cigars, three-bushel bags, flour, dried apples, and an invoice of oilmen's stores.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Tuesday, 9.12 p.m.

RAINING, followed by the heaviest fall of snow we have had for years.

BATHURST.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

Mr. Kemp, the member for Bathurst, arrived here yesterday. He is to be entertained at a banquet to-morrow evening given by his supporters.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

Mr. Henry Miller, chairman of the Bank of Victoria, has accepted the chairmanship of the new Gas Company.

Mr. Dowling has purchased the racehorse Panic from Mr. Field for fifteen hundred guineas.

The struggle between the two branches of the Legislature is likely to assume a definite aspect during this week. The weight of public opinion favours the Ministerial policy.

The import market is more lively. 4000 bags of Chilian wheat, ex Kadosh, changed hands at 9s.; the whole of the flour by the same vessel has been disposed of on private terms. Adelaide flour, country brands, £21; town-made silk dressed, £21 15s. to £22; maize, 3s. 8½d. 150 tons of rice, ex Newsboy from Sydney, was sold at full rates. Hennessy's case brandy, 29s.

The Alexandra (s.), from Sydney, arrived during the night; Barwon, this evening. The You Yangs sails for Sydney to-morrow; the Alexandra on Thursday.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Tuesday evening.

ARRIVED.—Gratis, Lady Emma, Prince Edward, Veno, from Newcastle; Barwon (s.), from Sydney; Moravian, from London.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday evening.

No signs of the mail.

The Roman Catholic clergy and laity have petitioned that education in public schools should be made exclusively secular, or that they should have a special grant in aid of education, or that the present grant should be abolished altogether.

The cargo of the Midas, from Mauritius, was sold this morning, at fair rates—about 5s. to 10s. below the prices of the Doon's cargo. Low to fine ration, £22 to £24; low to fine brown, £23 10s. to £25; good yellow, £26 to £28; yellow crystals, £28 to £30; light crystals, £34; good to fine white crystals, £39 to £41 2s. 6d.

The Bride of the Seas is at the lightship, awaiting orders.

The corn market is very firm. Sales of wheat to millers have been made at 8s. to 9s. at the port.

Flour is quoted at £19 to £20.

The Coorong (s.) is advertised for Friday.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Ponies, Phaeton, Buggies, Drays, Carriers' Waggons, Harness, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Glebe Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, China, Glass, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Platedware, Iron Safes, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brushware, Japanned Goods, Whips, Jewellery, Cutlery, Toys, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD and CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Tobacco, 3-bushel Bags, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Swiss Cigars, Jams, Provisions, Bacon, Rice, Mauritius Sugar, Currants; on the Grafton Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Flour.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Baled Shirtings, Imitation Welsh Flannels, Drapery, Slops, Haberdashery, Caps, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At Denmark-terrace, Victoria-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Glass, Platedware, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Tower Stores, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, Calves, Fowls, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—On the premises, Market-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer, Scales, Weights, Counter, and Fittings.

MR. S. SYMONS.—At 82, Goulburn-street, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, &c.

THE SAND HILLS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I take the liberty of calling attention through your columns to that great public nuisance, known as the Sand Hills, the removal of which has been often discussed. No feasible plan has yet been found for effecting so desirable an object.

The last attempt to do so, by using the sand for filling up the Woolloomooloo Bay reclamation, shows how futile is the hope that these deposits can ever be bodily removed.

I would propose a totally different plan, and one which, whilst staying the nuisance, would also add to the beauty of the neighbourhood at present so banefully affected. Level these hills, as far as practicable, so as to present a less slippery surface, and then cover them with the rubbish of the town, more especially the sweepings of the streets. A deep solid coating of good soil could thus be soon laid over the whole surface, grass and shrubs would grow readily in such soil, and the whole mass would soon become solidified—beautiful green mounds taking the place of the present barren waste of sand.

The sand is not only a nuisance, but also causes the outlay of large sums of money in the repair of roads adjoining it, as nothing is so destructive of a roadway as drifting sand.

If the plan here proposed be deemed feasible, there would be little difficulty in the Government or Corporation resuming possession of those portions held by private hands—the land or rather sand is of no use in its present state, and the proprietors would be happy to set a low value upon it. The reclaimed ground should be kept as a reserve for public recreation.

I hope that this subject will not be allowed to pass out of mind, and if the above idea is not practicable, let some other plan be found of ridding us of a nuisance, which is felt all over the town with every "southerly-buster," and which is almost intolerable to residents in the more immediate neighbourhood.

I am Sir, yours &c.,
CHARLES JONES.

Crown-street, Surry Hills.

ANGLICAN CHURCH AT NAPLES.—It may be remembered that when Garibaldi exercised, as Dictator, the government of Naples, after the revolution of 1860, among his other acts of liberality and beneficence, he presented the English residents in that city with a piece of ground for the building of a Protestant church—the first instance, we believe, in which the establishment of a Church of England place of worship had been even tolerated by the Government of Southern Italy. This gift was afterwards, through the influence of Baron Ricasoli, confirmed by the Government of Victor Emmanuel. The site lies in the Strada San Pasquale, at the back of the Riviera di Chiaja, a quiet yet central spot. The British Government made a grant of £1500, under the authority of the Consular Act, towards the building fund; the subscriptions raised in Naples have amounted to about £2000, and £800 has been given by friends in England. The sum of £1500 is still required to defray the cost of the building. The committee are Dr. Robert Strange and Messrs. Donald Maclean, W. G. Stanford, Rev. Pelham Maitland, J. T. Maingay, and Alexander Scott. The architects, Messrs. Thomas Smith and Sons, of Hertford and Bloomsbury-square, were chosen by a meeting of subscribers in the spring of 1862, Mr. Smith being well known as the builder of several Protestant churches on the Continent, and recently of one at Nice. The first stone was laid by the Duchess of St. Arpino, who is an English lady, about Christmas, 1862. The Rev. Pelham Maitland is the Chaplain of the church, which is now completed and opened for public worship. The fact of a Protestant church being erected with the direct assistance and encouragement of the Italian Government is of much importance, for it proves that those who guide the destinies of that country have arrived at a conviction that civil and religious liberty must go hand in hand. And though Englishmen are bound to express gratitude for the privileges allowed them, it is no less a duty to congratulate the Italians that they so well understand the principles on which the future greatness of Italy must be based.—*Illustrated London News.*

FLOUR.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will hold a sale of damaged flour, ex Lady Emma, comprising "Duffield's" and other first class brands, at the stores, on Grafton Wharf, this afternoon, at 3.—ADV.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A LECTURE on "Abraham Lincoln, his Life and Death in relation to Slavery," was delivered yesterday evening by the Rev. John Graham, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. Although the weather was very inclement the church was completely filled. On the platform were the American Consul, Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., Dr. Moffitt, and the Rev. T. Smith; and amongst the audience we observed several members of the Legislative Assembly and ministers of different denominations.

The proceedings were commenced with singing the hymn "Glory to God on High;" after which, prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Smith.

The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. West, who briefly introduced the lecturer.

The Rev. J. GRAHAM commenced his lecture by stating that his great admiration for Abraham Lincoln, and his great desire to see England and America stand side by side in the great fight of civilization and liberty for the world, had led him to contribute his mite, however little it might be, to that great end by promoting friendly feelings between the two countries here. Not since the death of Prince Albert has the fall of any great man sent such a thrill of sorrow through the heart of the civilised world, as has the sad disastrous death of Abraham Lincoln. As different as good and great men can well be, yet in the extent and depth of sorrow and regret for their death they are very much alike. Their respective countries mourned them with a great mourning. The nations and Governments of the world have sympathised and expressed their sympathy by every means of expression to their widows. The wires that bore the news of President Lincoln's assassination have thrilled the hearts of all men—even his political enemies, we trust—with indignation and sorrow. His life has now passed into one of the most important chapters of human history. He will ever stand forth in colossal importance as leader in the most exciting struggle of the nineteenth century or indeed of any century. And he will ever stand forth as one of the noblest growths of American liberty and statesmanship. For unconquerable firmness and incorruptible integrity—for moderation in power and loyalty to his principles and his country—he will occupy a niche as high as Washington's, whose chair of office he so worthily filled. Indeed, I think his work was still nobler; for if it was noble to raise a country to political freedom, it was still nobler to raise it from the bondage and guilt of enthralling 4,000,000 slaves. But my introduction is forestalling the theme of my lecture—The life and death of Abraham Lincoln viewed in relation to American slavery.—It was opposition to American slavery that called forth Abraham Lincoln from his professional avocations in the Far West, and that fixed on him the attention and procured the suffrages of the great Republican convention at Chicago, and secured his election to be President of a republic numbering more than 31,000,000 souls. This towering and terrible phenomenon of American slavery has long occupied the painful attention of philanthropists all over the world; and, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, the most terrible war the world has ever witnessed, and waged on behalf of slavery, has brought it into a light, whose glare has thrown all other subjects into shade. [The rev. gentleman here took a rapid glance at the rise and progress of American slavery, pointing out some of the causes that led to its eradication from some of the States and its establishment in others, and showing how slave property and the creation of new slave States gave a preponderance of political power to the South, which had a series of triumphs, from the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1821 to the decision on the Dred Scot case in 1838, and the death of John Brown in 1859. The anthem—"In Judah is God known"—was then sung by the choir; after which the rev. gentleman proceeded to allude to the career of President Lincoln.] Never had prince, president, or governor a more responsible and awful position than had Abraham Lincoln when he took the official oath as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1861. Let us look at him as he stood on that day. It is now evident to the world what was then evident to his friends, that he was the right man in the right place—a man specially raised by Providence to do a great and special work, and one of the right metal, shape, and sharpness to hew down a upas that was poisoning the life of the great republic of the West. Those who think regal rank and courtly education needful to all true greatness and government, would certainly not have fixed on Abraham Lincoln to govern 30,000,000 people in the whirl of revolution. Look at him as he stands before the eye of thought. The strength of his constitution has gone greatly to bone and brain. When in the May of 1860, the Republican National Convention met in "the wigwam," at Chicago, and all but unanimously voted him their candidate for the Presidency, thereby insuring his election, they sent their chairman, Mr. Ashman, a delegation to wait on Mr. Lincoln, at his residence, Springfield, and inform him of their act, there was one very tall man, Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, among them. As Mr. Lincoln received them, he drew up his full length into his usual attitude of dignity on great occasions. He spoke impressively; but Judge Kelly was looking in amazement at his height. He was very proud of his own elevation withal. Lincoln's sharp eye read his thoughts, and as he shook hands, he said, "Judge, what height are you?" "Six feet three," replied the Judge. "What is yours?" "Six feet four," replied the nominated President. "I am delighted," replied the other. "For years I have longed for a President to whom I could look up, and I little thought I should find him where we heard only of little giants." Alluding to the sobriquet of Stephen Douglass, Lincoln's diminutive but great political antagonist. Abraham Lincoln was a gaunt, tall, athletic Kentuckian, with splendidly developed head, keen small grey eyes, large, long sharp nose, with finely cut dilating nostrils, and a face of more angles and wrinkles than most others among the thirty millions of his countrymen. Whatever men may think of him, he possesses the qualities and has had the education fitted for its office and its exigencies. In order to see this, just glance over his history. His Quaker ancestors migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and thence to Harden County, Kentucky, which was then "the far west." Here he was born, February 12, 1809; consequently he was fifty-two years old when he became President. His grandfather was surprised on his clearing by the Indians, and shot, in 1783 or 1784. Abraham's father, Thomas Lincoln, was then only six years old. He married Miss Hands, of Virginia, in 1806. Their eldest child was a daughter; their second was the future President; their third, a little boy, who died in infancy. Abraham lived in the clearing in the wild woods. His father was not rich, had no slaves, and could not in his produce compete with the rich slaveholders around him; therefore Thomas Lincoln, wife, son, and daughter, migrated beyond the Ohio, in the autumn of 1816, into the territory of Indiana. Here, Abraham's hands became horny with toil, and before he was ten years of age, he wept over his mother's grave, made in the lonely forest. His father again married—married a kind good woman, who dearly loved her step-son, Abe, and who still lives in Illinois, having triumphed in his life, and wept over his death. For thirteen years he laboured with his father at all the varied work of a backwoodsman, in Indiana. In 1830, the poor restless pilgrim, Thomas Lincoln, again migrated westward, and settled in Macon county, Illinois. From thence he removed to Coles county, where he died, in his seventy-third year, in 1851. Abraham was energetic, persevering, and enterprising, without any ostentation or boast. He was a farm servant for a year. He was a mighty rail-splitter. He and his relative, John Hawkes, are said to have split three thousand rails in one day. He and a young friend, Crawford, wanted to see the world a bit, and, starting in a flat-bottomed boat, they went down the Beautiful river, past the banks of the Ohio and the mouth of Wabash, down into the Mississippi to New Orleans. This was when he was nineteen. Afterwards he was selected for a similar expedition, and being disappointed in a boat, he and his friends had to set to and make one. When he returned his employer took him into a store, at pay of half-a-dollar per day. There he proved more than a match as a wrestler for all the town. From thence, in a year, at the call of his country for volunteers for the Black Hawk war, he volunteered, and was chosen captain of a company. He used to joke over his military patriotism, and say he was a hero, for he and his fellows fought and shed blood for their country by the stings of the mosquitoes. He was a great reader, but only got a year's schooling during life. When he returned from soldiering, he became candidate for his State Legislature, when twenty-three years old, but was defeated. He again stood, and was so grown in the estimation of his friends, that he was returned member of the Illinois Legislature for four sessions, and served with fidelity and distinction. During this time he was most assiduous in the study of law. In 1840, he was elected to represent Langamon county for a fourth time. In 1836 he had been licensed to practice, and business in a year or two flowed rapidly in. In 1842 he married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Mr. R. S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky, by whom he had four sons—two now dead and two living. After 1840 he refused to quit his profession for politics, till 1844, when he stumped the state in the interest of H. Clay. In 1846 he was returned by an overwhelming majority to Congress, as Whig representative of Illinois. He took his seat on December 6th, 1847, in the thirtieth Congress of the United States. Here his fame was established as a powerful logical speaker on the anti-slavery side. He voted forty times in two years against all slavery measures, and for its non-extension into the territory. In 1849 he resolutely withdrew from politics, till the Nebraska pro-slavery iniquity called him into activity in 1854. He then stood Whig candidate for the Senate, but magnanimously withdrew in favour of the Anti-Nebraska democrat, Mr. Trunchall, who was thus elected; for Abraham Lincoln preferred principle to personal distinction. In 1856 his name headed the Fremont electoral ticket for Illinois. In 1858 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention to succeed "the little giant," Stephen Douglass, in the Senate. Mr. Douglass had a majority in the State Legislature, though Mr. Lincoln had a majority of the people. He therefore suffered defeat as a senator, as he had done six times before as a presidential elector. In his electoral campaign against Douglass for the Senate, he won the greenest laurels of his life as a speaker. He displayed a maturity and penetration of judgment, a political tact and generalship, a force of logic and a fund of humour that, standing out as they did against the background of his acknowledged honesty and firmness, carried the people, and made way for his inevitable election to the Presidential chair. One who was his intimate friend and holiday companion and firm supporter, described to me at my breakfast table in London, the appearance, the humour, and power of the man. He had great HUMOUR. Not the wit that sparkles from the words that sound alike, while the things they represent are utterly dissimilar, and which excites a laugh, but, touching only the fancy, leaves the judgment unmoved. His humour came out in the simplicity, often quaint and homely, and in the directness of his illustrations of principles. It made people laugh, but it disarmed opposition; it carried the judgment by the obvious common sense and palpable honesty of the speaker. For instance: he was addressing an audience of backwoodsmen, principally pro-slavery, where revolvers and bowie knives were latent acquirements in many a pocket. He began amid hisses and cheers; as Englishmen or their descendants only can hiss or cheer. "My friends, different people hold different views of God Almighty's purpose in sending people into the world. But we must judge of his purpose by his acts. Some hold that God sent some people into the world to eat and not to work. Others hold that he sent men into the world to work and not to eat. Now, if the first party be right, I should expect men to be born with two mouths and no hands. If the second party be right I should expect men to be born with two hands and no mouth. But I find in opposition to both theories that God sends every man, as a general rule, into the world with two hands and one mouth, and says, 'If any man work not, neither shall he eat.' Now, that is my faith friends, and you know what I mean." As he finished his point his shoulders were most knowingly shrugged, and the humour twinkled from his eyes and from every wrinkle of his heavy yet mobile and expressive features, and even the advocates of slavery shouted "Bravo! well said, Uncle Abe." Few men ever had a keener appreciation of the ridiculous, or could use it better than he. Often it was this argument in clearing away old prejudice what the edge of steel had been to his axe in clearing old timber from the ground. He split up sophistries as skilfully as he had split rails, and people were not hurt at the kindly playful way in which he did it. If I were asked what was the characteristic feature of his mind, I should say—clear, slow, sure, reasoning power; and then the firm tenacious grasp of his conclusion. He was not one of your sanguine, ready, brilliant speakers who can roll up whatever thought comes, like the excited ocean rolling up weeds or pearls. He must get time to think round and round a subject, till he sets it in every light, and is sure he has got the only true one. Then he put it in language the most simple, and in lights the most lucid. He threw an opponent's arguments into the form of plain absurdities and seldom failed to carry all, who were not by interest averse, to his conclusions. Examples very numerous I could quote from his recorded speeches. Professors of rhetoric heard him, and lectured to students on his attention—rivetting eloquence. When he was asked the secret of this power, he replied that if he had any power as a speaker, it must be that he put things clearly; for from boyhood he had an instinctive abhorrence of anything nonsensical or perplexed, and could never let a subject pass through his mind till he had reduced it to the simplest possible proposition. This, no doubt, was one cause of his great firmness. He so thought things right through at the beginning that he did not find subsequent reasons for change. This intelligent tenacity of purpose was, above all other qualities, needed for the great work of his life. A heart and hand less firm than his would have diverted the ship of state from her right but stormy course; his strong hand kept her head to the storm, till she lived it through, and he saw the peaceful harbour opening full in front. Abraham Lincoln was a remarkably imperturbable, self-controlled man. So much so that many thought him deficient in feeling. What would convulse others with passion scarce seemed to raise a ripple on his mind. When the telegraph brought news to Springfield of his nomination at Chicago, he was quietly sitting in a newspaper-office. He received the news without apparent emotion, but soon said, "there is a little woman down town that I think should hear about this," and went off to tell Mrs. Lincoln. When the news came of his election, he was in a public meeting, and people were wild with excitement. He took it very calmly; and when called on for a speech, he, with a twinkle of humour, called on a loquacious orator for an address; and while the declaimer, ever itching to speak, was holding forth, Lincoln quietly slipped out of a back door, and disappeared. This imperturbability was surely needed to the man who had to pass through all the shocks of office in his eventful presidency. Instead of blowing off all steam by the whistle, he reserved it for driving the engine of state. But he was not a man without deep feeling—as witness the case of Armstrong and William Scott. His moral nature was still stronger than his intellectual. High and habitual integrity made all men fix upon him the epithet, "honest Abe." His sense of justice made him feel deeply for the wrongs of the slave. Himself, long a hard-working man, he abhorred the injustice and meanness of living from the sweat of another's face. This made him cleave to the conviction of the moral wrong as well as political folly and national ruinousness of slavery. He was the friend of the slave on principles of benevolence and justice that nothing could shake. His clear glance clove its way through all pro-slavery subtleties of argument, and his deep instinct of justice adhered to the equal rights of all. Yet he was not a fanatical freedom-at-once-and-at-any-price man. He comprehended the difficulties of the South in relation to slavery. He saw that in proportion as slavery spread the difficulty deepened and widened; and, therefore, he would keep slavery out of the territories. He was for sustaining the Constitution; and, as it guaranteed to all loyal States sovereignty in their own affairs, he would not and could not interfere with their dire domestic institution; but he would keep the evil from spreading till it would die of age or confinement or exhaustion. Look at the position of affairs in his country when he sat down in the presidential chair in Washington on the 4th March, 1861. Look down south, and what do you find there? For years the possibility and desirableness of secession to extend slavery has been meditated. The funds were abstracted, the arms taken south, the fleet dispersed. Since the John Brown raid, committees of vigilance and corps of minute men organised. From the 7th of November, 1860, the day after Mr. Lincoln's election, 4th March, 1861, rebellion was announcing its principles and purposes, was mustering its men, raising its money, and laying the trains and planting the mines for explosion at an hour's warning. Seventeen acts of overt rebellion against the national Government, such as seizing forts, arsenals, revenue cutters, and ships of war, were committed before Mr. Lincoln delivered his first inaugural address. South Carolina, the most inveterate and seditious slave State from the very beginning, was in open revolt, and had appointed General Beauregard to command her army. In fact, the South was prepared and burning for the strife of armed pro-slavery rebellion. Mr. Lincoln's life was threatened on his way to Washington, and from Harrisburgh to the capital he had to travel by night as a private gentleman, otherwise assassins would have done their work four years and two months earlier than they did. Well, what was the state of parties as he looked north? Abolitionists were there, who would have brought on the deluge without having provided an ark of safety for either the Constitution, themselves or the negroes? Democrats, who would paralyse the hands of power; Republicans, moderate and reliable. New York offered its militia, so did Massachusetts, to defend the Constitution. Traitors were in all the offices of State, and a democratic well-meaning but remarkably weak old lady, James Buchanan, had vacated the President's chair. Howill Cob vacated office, but not till he had divulged to the Charleston rebels the object of the steamer Star of the West, which was carrying supplies to Fort Sumter, but which was fired on and driven from Charleston harbour back to sea. The quiet, industrious, comfort-loving, dollar-grubbing North could not believe the South would actually go to war till Sumter fell, on 14th April, after two days' bombardment. That fired the free States to white heat of military rage. Their pride, their flag, their Union were insulted, and the Great Republic of their forefathers was about to be shattered by traitorous pro-slavery hands. They rose *en masse* and rushed to the war. How North and South fought, it is not for me to describe. That took place which, from previous preparation, as well as from the temper and resources of the combatants, we might expect. The powerful North was like a giant pugilist who had to learn fighting in the actual contest against a compact, fiery, well-trained foe. The huge champion, who had right on his side, got bloody blows and hard knockdowns from the gallant antagonist that fought for his hereditary right freely to possess his slaves. And, in admiration of his pluck and contempt of his bulky enemy's bluster, even fair-play loving John Bull applauded the gallant slave-holding South. The North blubbered and skedaddled at Bull Run, and we thought all was over; but his powerful heart and muscles recovered, and unconquerable Abraham brought him forward till weighty metal and a right cause cleared the field. The seaports of the great rebellion are all taken; broken and driven from its Virginian and Mississippian strongholds, it must submit, in mass or in detail. It may strike some more blows, but they will be feeble, and its life short. Now, what was Abraham Lincoln's relation to this war, and how did he conduct himself therein? His perseverance, honesty, loyalty, sagacity, were the ballast that saved the Union from wreck. No one ever doubted his inviolable fidelity to his trust, and that assured the nation that, whoever was corrupt, their President was sound. Was he true to his anti-slavery principles? Yes, prudent and true. See the answer in the measures he inaugurated—the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, the emancipation of slaves in Columbia, the right of search yielded to Britain, the offer of compensation to all States emancipating, the abolition proclamation, the Act of Congress for ever abolishing slavery—and the organisation of corps of coloured troops. He entered Richmond on foot, amid an escort of coloured soldiers. He knew his position better than his hostile critics, and he lived to see the day when his calumniators became the eulogists of his prudence, moderation, sagacity, and firmness. Even the *Times*, at last, was compelled to do him tardy, unwilling honour. He lived to see the beginning of the end—the total conversion of the North to his long-cherished, anti-slavery principles, the surrender of Lee, and to give the order to replant on Sumter the identical flag on the identical day it had been hauled down. Major Anderson, who lowered it, was, as General Anderson, to re-elevate it. On the morning of April 13th he gave this order, but ere it floated on the 14th, the fiendish hand of the assassin plunged America and the world into abhorrence and grief. God permits evil agents to work fearful evil; but he maketh the wrath of man to praise him. Abraham Lincoln sealed with the blood of virtual martyrdom the labours of a noble, philanthropic life. He was as unlikely to carry on the work so far, as others are to finish it. He that raised up a Moses, and took him away when apparently most needed, can raise up a Joshua to lead the liberated slaves through the last obstacle that divides them from liberty and peace. God buries his workmen, but carries on his work. Dark and terrible have been the years of this American civil war; but, as in all God's providences towards our sinful yet redeemed world, the cloud, even the thunder cloud, has a silver lining. So it is here. One object of God's permitting sin in many forms is that every form of evil may demonstrate its inherent deformity and woe, that sin may appear exceeding sinful. This retributive system runs through all things, just as the nerves and vessels pervade the human frame. What did the dire demon of pro-slaveryism sow for nearly two hundred and fifty years? It broke every command of God. It trod down every right human and divine of a weaker race of human brothers. It shut its eyes against light, and re-enacted the scenes of Pharaonic despotism and induration of heart. Think of two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil, robbed, violated, scourged, and imbruted over the breadths of fifteen great slave States. Think of six States kept breeding slaves to supply the markets and make up the waste of life in nine others. You wonder at the horrors of retributive justice in this war. I admire the mystery of mercy that deferred it so long while the cry of human anguish was rising to heaven. But the day of retribution came; and every drop of blood drawn by the lash, the rifle, and the bloodhound has been repaid by one drawn by the sword. England was commercially guilty, and she suffered commercially; the North far more guilty commercially, politically and socially, and so she suffered far more fearfully; the South in every way most guilty, and her desolation and sufferings God and her people only know. The vials of God poured out on the seat of the beast have sprinkled their wrathful drops on the abettors and caterers of the beast. Lo the demon of pro-slavery marching through slavedom and sowing his seeds. After him has followed war, and famine, and death, as reapers of the harvest. The broad waters of the Mississippi bore slave cargoes on their bosom to the auction blocks and brothels of New Orleans, and to the rice swamps and cotton fields of Louisiana; and the Father of Waters flowed past many a bayou and plantation stained with blood and obscenity, and resonant with the sighs of the oppressed. Down those streams have gone other ships on different errands in the days of Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Island No. 10. By the glare of battle God has made inquisition for the blood and right of the slave through the valleys of Virginia, and on the plains of Tennessee. Surely there is a God that judgeth in the earth!

> And in dark hour, O anguish,
> The heartless will learn
> That God strikes the blow
> For the motherless bairn.

A blow has been struck by the retributive hand of God, and it has shaken the world. The war lasted long; for the North was slow to learn its duty to the slave, and nothing but a long war could exhaust the South, and eradicate the cancer from its breast. But the blow that has stricken the sword from the oppressor has stricken the fetters from the oppressed. This great war by the Northern people to sustain their Union and Constitution shows that democracy,—self-government by the people—is not a hopeless thing. So may the history of this sisterhood of Australian colonies prove. If they now have a little of the extravagance and wilfulness of boyhood, revelling in a liberty it has to learn to use; yet, it is of the Anglo-Saxon stock, and the American colonies give us hope. Let the life of Abraham Lincoln teach us all, young and old, a lesson, a lesson of direct uncompromising adherence to the right. Had he tampered with right he had sunk long since, but while diplomatists faltered and fell, he was sustained by the right, and looked heaven and earth, anarchy and war in the face, and believed in God. A lesson of perseverance may also be learned. For nearly twenty five years pro-slavery democrat Douglass was his opponent for the local Legislature and for the National Senate; but Abe stuck to, and beat the little giant once and for ever in the Presidential election of 1860. He was often thrown in the wrestle of life; but his muscles acquired firmness and dexterity, till no opponent could cope with his sturdy, sound, well-disciplined strength. Let us from him learn the lesson of improving faithfully the humblest situation, and thus prepare for the higher. To him that hath improved shall more be given. "The stone that is fit for the wall won't lie long in the way." The honest rail-splitter may yet split and shatter the fetters of the slave; the firm-handed boatman may yet guide the city or the State. Let us learn from him a lesson of devotion and of the fear of God. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he a seatholder, and one that was a great friend of Sabbath schools, which he often addressed. During the responsibilities of office he was driven nearer to God and his Bible. This is testified by those who know his habits of devotion—his reading of the Bible and prayer. It is most evidently confirmed by the solemn, tender, scriptural tone of his last inaugural address. He was not ashamed of the Bible or its God. In the midst of his troubles, when an eminent minister of the Gospel, a friend of his, was taking leave of him, he said, "Mr. Lincoln, before your presidency is out, I think you will have light and triumph. Don't you remember the day of your election was very cloudy till before sunset, when the sun broke out in splendour; so I trust will be your term of office." The President replied musingly and slowly, "May be; but I guess I'll not have much of life to live when my work is done." This was told me by Dr. Sturtevant as having occurred between himself and his friend Lincoln. His work was done, and there was a gush of golden triumph; but his sun soon after went down, amid red lurid clouds, to rise, we trust, and shine where is no storm or cloud.

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We may make our lives sublime;
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time.
>
> "Footprints that, perhaps, another
> Sailing o'er life's solemn main—
> A forlorn and shipwrecked brother—
> Seeing, may take heart again."

His firm tread has left footprints of power and goodness on the sands of the present that will surely consolidate into historic adamant for the future. In his footprints there are no backward steps in the path of liberty. They are firm, measured, and ever forward. The last are marked with martyr blood. Columbia weeps over them; but they will guide her. Britannia, in the person of her sovereign, has blent her own with the widow's tears. Generations of slaves made free will mark those footprints and, weeping, bless them, and they will point the path of distinction and hope to many a voyager on life's solemn main.

The rev. gentleman was loudly cheered on resuming his seat; and on the motion of Mr. R. D. Merrill, seconded by Dr. Moffitt, a vote of thanks was, by acclamation, awarded to Mr. Graham for his eloquent and instructive lecture, and was briefly acknowledged. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. J. Sharp, and the meeting separated.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO MR. PLUNKETT IN QUEENSLAND.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given at Brisbane on Friday evening, the 7th of July, by the members of both Houses of the Legislature, to the Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C.,—a gentleman who for many years past has held a leading position in the Legislature of New South Wales. The hall of the Legislative Council Chamber was converted into a banquet hall for the occasion, and answered the purpose admirably. It was decorated by Mr. Hill, of the Botanic Gardens, and was considered to be one of his most successful efforts. The material portion of the banquet was everything that could be desired. Nearly fifty gentlemen were present, including his Excellency the Governor, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Chief Justice Cockle, and the whole of the Ministry. The remainder of the company consisted of members of both Houses of Parliament, and three or four other gentlemen holding high positions in the colony. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Colonel O'Connell (President of the Legislative Council), and the vice-chair by the Hon. Gilbert Eliott (Speaker). His Excellency the Governor was seated on the right of the chairman, and the guest of the evening, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, occupied the seat to the left of the chairman. The vice-chairman was supported by the members of the Ministry—the Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Lands and Works being seated on his right, and the Attorney-General and Colonial Treasurer on his left.

The tables having been cleared, and the usual loyal toasts drunk,

Colonel O'Connell proposed the health of his Excellency Sir George F. Bowen in a short speech, in which he enumerated with excellent taste and feeling the claims of Sir G. F. Bowen, both in his official and private capacity, as the first Governor of Queensland.

Drunk with all the honours.

Sir George F. Bowen was received with great applause on rising, and said that he very cordially thanked the President and the meeting for the manner in which the toast had been received. He was always glad to meet with the members of the Legislature, and had always received from them the warmest support in the discharge of his important duties. With much humour his Excellency referred to the circumstances that the gentleman who presided over the meeting, and the gentleman (Mr. Plunkett) whom they had met to honour, were both Irishmen. His Excellency enumerated several distinguished names of men occupying important positions under the Crown, all of whom belong to Ireland. It was a remarkable circumstance that all the Governors in the Australian colonies were Irishmen, with the exception of the Governor of Victoria; but he believed that the Governor of Victoria was deeply indebted to the old country for a wife. He (Sir George) was an Irishman, but he feared he was not the "rale thing," having been born in the "Black North," and would scarcely be acknowledged by the Plunketts and the O'Connells. After a few other appropriate remarks, his Excellency sat down amid loud applause.

The honorable chairman then rose to propose the toast of the evening. He said that it might appear to some to be a good opportunity for him to blow the national trumpet, but this was so admirably done by the speaker who had preceded him, that there was really nothing left for him to do in that line. He remembered a scene like this, that transpired some years ago, at a stage of the history of the honoured gentleman who was their guest, only the room was larger than this, and the attendance more numerous—including the worth and the talent of the colony of New South Wales, and the [illegible] Gipps. The [illegible] Plunkett's [illegible] privilege to be present. Colonel O'Connell then proceeded to refer to Mr. Plunkett's connection with Moreton Bay in his official capacity, and spoke in the highest terms of his integrity and honour. His official conduct and private character had secured to him the confidence and respect of the people of New South Wales. He was, aided by his excellent lady, always forward to advance everything socially good, and calculated to produce peace and harmony. But all that was said was after all but the covering—the kernel was to come. The honoured guest of the evening was, as the poet says—an honest man.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

When the applause subsided,

The Hon. J. H. Plunkett responded as follows:—Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, and gentlemen,—I have not been wholly unaccustomed to compliments of a similar description throughout my public career; but I confess no compliment have I ever received in the whole course of my life more gratifying to my feelings or more honourable than that which I now receive. (Cheers.) Sir, I really feel so much honoured by the company I now see around me, composed as it is of all the intellect, the talent, the wealth, and the influence of your great and promising colony, that I am almost overpowered, and at a loss to conceive why I was selected for so great a compliment. It is an honour which any man, no matter what his position, may justly be proud of. (Hear, hear.) I can hardly imagine—I have not the vanity, indeed, to suppose that it is wholly owing to any individual merit of mine, but I rather attribute it to the circumstance of my being a sort of connecting link between all the Australian colonies (cheers); because when I first had the honour of receiving an official appointment under the Government of Lord Grey in 1831—when I came out to New South Wales—I found my jurisdiction extended over the whole of the continent of New Holland, with the single exception of Western Australia, then known as the Swan River settlement. Nine or ten years after my appointment, New Zealand was placed under the Government of New South Wales, and I may say, in passing, that the affairs of New Zealand caused me, in my official capacity, more anxiety and trouble than all the rest of New South Wales. I was, therefore, naturally delighted when the separation from New Zealand took place, in the latter portion of 1841, or the early part of 1842. Geographically speaking, King George's Sound was first separated, then South Australia, next Victoria; and though last, not least in importance and consideration, Queensland. (Hear, hear.) It also happens, I believe, that I am the oldest legislator in any of the Australian colonies. This is an accidental circumstance; but I really am the oldest, except a respectable and excellent friend of mine who is still living in Sydney, and was an original member of the first Council in New South Wales. He was much my senior. We sat together in all the Councils of the colony up to a certain time, but, unfortunately, he is not in the present Parliament. I am, therefore, the oldest member who has sat continuously from 1836 up to the present time. The gentleman to whom I refer is Mr. Alexander Berry. I am happy to say he is in good health, but from some circumstance a great mistake has been made in his not being in the present Parliament; otherwise I would not be the senior member. As it is, I may say I have been a member of the Legislature of the country in all its varied shapes up to the present time. I have been a long time anxious to visit Brisbane to see it in its altered and improved state. It is eight or nine years since I had the pleasure of coming here. I had always much pleasure in coming to attend the Circuit Court at Brisbane in my official capacity. I find a great deal of its advancement in size, in magnitude, in general prosperity, from various sources, but I confess I could not realise, now that I have seen it, any idea of the gigantic strides it has made since separation from New South Wales. Everything I look at I see with astonishment and with pleasure. I know nothing to equal it, either in anything I have ever read or seen, except Melbourne. The rapid advancement of that city, however, is owing to adventitious aid, which did not come to the assistance of Brisbane. You, sir, have been so kind as to allude in too flattering terms to my public career as Attorney-General of New South Wales. I had the honour to hold that office for a great many years. I may say that whatever success attended that career, and it would be affectation on my part not to say that it was attended with some degree of success—(hear, hear)—it was owing to circumstances much like those alluded to by his Excellency. Seeing the party divisions by which Ireland had been rent asunder, I made it a rule of conduct here—and I believe I never swerved from it once—to discharge my duties without reference to party, creed, or country. (Loud cheers.) I never forgot that I was the Attorney-General of the whole community, and not the Attorney-General of any section of that community. Whatever success attended my career was entirely owing to that determination. Experience has shown me that, however a public man may be assailed—as all public men who honestly, faithfully, and firmly discharge their duty must expect to be, there is so much of fair play at the bottom of every British community, that there can be no doubt of the certain result of adopting the line of conduct I have alluded to. Sir, I am glad to think that though my official connection with Brisbane has ceased for many years, I have a connecting link binding me to it. I have the happy honour to be a member of the Brisbane Bar. I attach much value to that honour; and, had the Supreme Court been sitting now, I would have felt it my duty to go into that Court and return my thanks for its having strained a point in my favour by admitting me during my absence from the colony. It is a connecting link I am proud of. I am more particularly proud because I have always loved the Bar for its own sake, and for its public utility, and I hope that the Brisbane Bar will follow the great model of the Bar of the mother country. They ought ever to look on themselves as branches of that great Bar. I have ever considered it a great public institution, and its duties and privileges are interwoven in the rights and liberties of the British subject. I trust, Sir, that the *esprit de corps*, and high and honourable principles which guide the English Bar, will always be kept in view by the colonial Bar. I am happy to say that the Bar in the neighbouring colonies has steadily kept in view those principles, and is worthy of the great model to which I hope they will always look. I have been long desirous of visiting Brisbane, and I am peculiarly fortunate in the time I have come. I was certainly fortunate in one respect. The very day after I arrived, by the kind hospitalities of Sir George and Lady Bowen, I had an opportunity of attending a most elegant and refined entertainment at Government House, and at once saw many old friends, and the rank, beauty, and fashion of the place. (Cheers.) It may be allowable for a man of my years to give my opinion of the opportunity afforded to young gentlemen of becoming settled for life. They are rather fortunate in the free selection they can command (laughter), and if they are not pleased with that selection, I can only say they are hard to please. Sir, it is perhaps the failing privilege of old gentlemen to be loquacious. (No, no.) I know there are proceedings to occur in another place. (Laughter.) The President and the Speaker need not call me to order for irregularity, as I do not allude to their Houses. I allude to the opera house; and I look upon it as being my good fortune to witness the first night of the Italian opera in Brisbane. This is an event in the history of the colony. We looked upon it as a most important event when the same thing took place in Sydney; with this difference—Sydney was seventy years old before the Italian opera was performed there; but Brisbane is hardly six years old now. As many gentlemen here are lovers of music and the opera, it would be unpardonable in me to occupy their time any longer. I should feel myself guilty, if through me they were deprived of one single air from Madame Lucy Escott. I shall, therefore, cut short my observations. But if I were to speak for half an hour longer, I would only thank you for the distinguished compliment you have paid me. I thank you with all the warmth and sincerity of my heart. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Gore Jones proposed the "Parliament of Queensland," which was responded to by the President of the Council.

Mr. Dalrymple proposed the "Bench and the Bar." Chief Justice Cockle and the honorable the Attorney-General responded.

Mr. Plunkett in a humorous speech, proposed the health of the President of the Council, and Mr. Gore Jones the health of the Speaker, to which these gentlemen suitably replied.

The company separated a little before 9 o'clock.—(*Abridged from the Brisbane Courier and Queensland Daily Guardian.*)

POLITICAL PROPHECIES.

(*From the Spectator.*)

THAT fascinating form of intellectual gambling guessing by rule is not confined to interpreters of the Apocalypse or the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim. There is scarcely a public man who has not at some time or other risked his reputation by a prophecy more or less distinct which the result has proved more [illegible] erroneous, and the mass of mankind has a permanent hankering after such utterances, which no amount of argument or ridicule is sufficient to root out. There is hardly a country in the world except England in which some rhythmical saying or oracular text utterly without visible warrant is not current, and exercises some considerable influence over public opinion. An old tradition that the advent of the Russians was prophesied before the Greek Empire fell takes much of the heart out of the Turks, and the Hindoos during the mutiny obtained a real access of courage from the two doggrel lines which assigned to the Company a hundred years and one of rule. Oddly enough that prediction, which the writer heard himself in 1852, was fulfilled, like most prophecies, as to the letter, though not as to the spirit, for the Company was abolished one hundred and one years after Plassey, though the British rule grew stronger and more secure. The German peasantry hope still for the advent of the redbearded emperor of the west, who is to restore to them their unity and commence a millennial reign, and a prophecy that Napoleon's heir should yet rebuild Napoleon's throne visibly smoothed the way for the election of 1848 and the *coup d'état* of 2nd December, 1852. England, inhabited by a people without traditions, is singularly devoid of such legends, but we doubt if even the educated would read a prophecy of national disaster said to have been just discovered with entire contempt. The notion that prophecy of the secular kind has occasionally been fulfilled, that there is in some men a power apart from and beyond insight, having no connection with mere ability, operating from without instead of within, is rooted in the popular imagination, if not in the popular habit of thought, and will be as little disturbed by this article as by any of the logical demonstrations by which it has been so often assailed.

The idea, which is in itself one very foreign to the English mind, a mind which has never invented a theory of second sight, or worried itself with precautions against the evil eye, seems to spring from three separate causes, two of which are reasonable. The first is the habit kept up by the clergy of wringing modern meanings out of the prophetical Scriptures. Of course if we once believe that the Creator really revealed to Jewish poets not only the great truths of His policy towards the world,—which is quite in accordance with analogy, He having revealed other truths indubitably to other great minds,—but the minute facts of modern history, such, for instance, as the rise of Napoleon or the accession of his nephew, *any* accuracy of prediction becomes possible. Cloudy as the utterances are, it *may* still be within the scope of human intellect to discover their precise meaning, and of course when the meaning of a divine utterance is once made clear any further discussion is waste of words. If Fleming's marvellous guess that the *fleur-de-lis* should be abolished by a man born in a Mediterranean island, that this man should fill the world with his fame, and that he should be dethroned, and that his dynasty should revive was anything else than a guess, why of course *cadit quæstio*. The belief in predictions becomes as reasonable as the belief in geological hypotheses, and the only thing required is certainty that the prediction is an accurate rendering of a divine statement. As the majority of English ten-pounders believe in their hearts that the Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse were really written to help them in guesses about the future of the fractions of the world called England and France, this cause operates to produce faith in predictions more than any other. The second is the idea, almost universal, that certain secular predictions have been from time to time fulfilled, an idea repeated for ages, in spite alike of presumption and evidence. We venture to say that in the whole range of historic literature there is not one solitary instance of a true prediction *i. e.*, a forecast of the future beyond the range of induction, which has been exactly fulfilled, but the masses believe that there has, and no man ever proves a negative to popular satisfaction. Driven to bay, they will produce twenty prophecies which seem to them genuine predictions, but which are neither more nor less than splendid intellectual inductions. They cannot see that, any more than a savage can see that the receipt of a telegram involves no miracle, and will quote a mere effort of the reasoning faculty as a proof that man can foresee through a power which is something not directly of God, yet higher than human reason.

This, the confusion between prediction and induction is we conceive the very root, and so to speak justification of the popular theory. The mass of men know so little, are so unaccustomed to follow out any fact to its consequences, that the foresight of those who do strikes them as almost miraculous. The letter, for instance, of the Marquis de Montcalm just disinterred by Carlyle will, we have no doubt, strike numbers of his readers as an instance of pure prediction. It is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable instances of political induction which has of late appeared, really elevates one's idea of the power which may reside in statesmen's minds. The Marquis was writing to a cousin in France, on the 24th of August, 1759, a few days before Wolfe, aided by the good-will of all the thirteen colonies, had wrested Quebec from France, and says the Marquis, "I shall lose Quebec, and France disappears from this continent, if Wolfe knows his business, but the defeat will be worth more to my country than a victory. Of all men in the world the English are the most impatient of obedience, but if the English of Europe are so, much more are the English of America. One great section of these colonists are the children of men who expatriated themselves in those times of trouble when Old England, a prey to divisions, was assailed in its privileges and rights, and went out to America to seek a land where they could live and die free and almost independent, and their children have not degenerated from the republican sentiments of their fathers. Others are the children of the enemies of all control, all subjection, whom the Government had transported for their crimes; others, again, are a heap made up of the different nations of Europe, and hold to Old England neither by heart nor feeling; all, as a general matter, care neither about the King nor Parliament of England. . . . Each province would long since have formed an independent little republic, but for the fear of seeing France at their gates. Masters for masters, they prefer their countrymen to strangers, taking the while as their maxim to obey just as little as they can. But when Canada has been conquered, and the colonists and *habitans* are one people, on the first occasion that England touches their interests, do you think, my dear cousin, the colonists will obey? What have they to fear in revolting? I am so sure of what I say that I would not allow ten years after the conquest of Canada for its accomplishment." There is the occurrence, the mode of the occurrence, and almost the time of the occurrence clearly predicted, yet it is visibly only an induction. Very great brain, deep insight into the past, wide knowledge of the facts of the present, a passionless judgment, a habit of relying on great streams of cause rather than minute causes, were necessary to produce such a prediction, but still it was only a thoughtful deduction from facts now as patent to us as they then were to the soldier-statesman who, being unsuccessful, has been so nearly forgotten. In the same way a still more wonderful utterance, that of John Brown upon the scaffold, was not a prediction, but an induction from long observance of the policy which governs the world. "I am sure," said the grand old man,—perhaps the only American who passing to the scaffold could have kissed a negro child, not from benevolence, but from love,—"that I am of more use to hang than for any other purpose." Slavery culminated as he breathed his last, and it was in its hour of triumph that John Brown saw, almost as prophets see, that in his death was the doom he had given his life to hasten, yet even then we cannot say his insight was more than the just induction which a man like him, who believed firmly in the immediate government of the Almighty, would draw from the events around him. Whether in the immediate presence of such a death, rendered easy by the recollections of such a life, the natural power of the man's brain might not be exalted beyond all the precedents of his career it is not for us to decide, but the brain, whatever its power, certainly exerted itself upon a deduction from visible facts.

But what, then, is the limit of induction? Is it not conceivable that as there have been men in whom the faculty of memory is developed to an extent miraculous to those less gifted, so there may be other men in whom imaginative reason may be developed in a degree which amounts to the power of prophecy, of prediction apparently independent of basis in existing facts? We cannot of course deny that assumption. Even the foreknowledge of the Deity may be expressed in a scientific formula. That the Being who can see the consequences which, under the laws He himself has made, must spring from every fact, should foresee those consequences is inevitable, and we can conceive of man rising to a knowledge of data and of laws so wide as to involve in a limited degree the possession of the same attribute. But that degree of knowledge is conceivable only with the imagination, is not existing, least of all exists in the kingdom of politics. To foreknow the faintest political change distant any length of time a politician must have data which are as utterly beyond his grasp as the laws which make his own heart beat or give to drugs their potency. He must know not only the habitual power of ordinary motives operating amidst vast numbers, but the effect individual genius may have on that operation,—not only the circumstances controlling nations, but those which affect individuals. So long as his prediction can be effected only by the operation of the great laws which guide humanity he may be right, for they are ascertainable, but the moment the great web is shot with the lights of individual action it becomes nearly powerless. Montcalm perceived that great causes visible to all men would induce the colonists to resist pressure from England for English interests, and believed from his experience of human nature that the pressure would speedily come, but set Montcalm to predict the course which France would follow on the death of Napoleon. He would have to ascertain first the relative strength of opinions in France, and then the comparative capacity of the Generals and the Parisians who hold them, then the position of those powers to each other at the probable time of the occurrence, then the time itself, and finally the exact condition of the weather at the hour when action would become necessary. There is, we fully admit, no such thing as accident. It is perfectly conceivable that a being lower than a Deity might attain the capacity to understand accurately all the data we have mentioned, to predict to a second, for example, the time at which the vital energy of the Emperor must be exhausted, but it is infinitely improbable that any human being should at this time possess any such knowledge. A man of large information and minute knowledge of France, without bias, or prejudice, or interest, and with a coldly-bright imagination—imagination like De Tocqueville's—might of course give a guess which, supposing his calculation as to time tolerably correct, and France in the meanwhile to produce no erratic genius, and the weather to be of the ordinary kind, and no Providence or, as we call it, accident to intervene, might approximate to the truth, but that is all. A great statesman may make a general prediction worth listening to, because he simply points out the drift of currents which he sees and other people do not see, but as to a particular prediction he is as blind as a ploughboy. He has no data on which to employ his power. When Mr. Disraeli says, as he is understood to say, that the next great movement in England will be produced by a spasm of mental exaltation, either religious or social, among working-men, he is worth listening to, for he is speaking from evidence present to his mind, but suppose he were to predict the moment of an opponent's death? Somebody or other has this week sent us a whole pamphlet full of "prophecies," as he calls them, all of which are conceitedly-clever inductions from visible facts, and as such worth the ten minutes we have expended on their perusal, but suppose he informed the world of the price of Consols this day twelvemonth, or the first ten lines of the first leader in to-morrow's *Times*. That would be a prediction—his is only an induction. The value therefore of a political prophecy depends, like that of a political argument, mainly on the capacity of the man who utters it, and who sees with his mental eyes the consequences of certain events just as other men see the causes of them. The faculty is a rarer one, and is sometimes found, like capacity for music, in men from whom the casual observer would expect nothing, but it is none the less an objective exercise of the brain. The vague idea current among certain classes that there is more than this—that it is given to some men to see the future without mental calculation, without reckoning up data, is a superstition merely.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£385	7	3
Gin	112	17	6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	5	12	6
Whisky	228	14	3
Rum	585	1	4
Perfumed spirits	20	9	6
Wine	116	9	6
Tobacco and snuff	346	0	8
Coffee and chicory	69	11	6
Sugar (unrefined)	45	4	11
Pilotage	44	1	0
Package duty	256	6	0
Total	£2217	15	9

Messrs. Burt and Co. report the sale by auction, to-day, at the Victoria Yards, of 80 bullocks, from £4 19s. to £5 11s; average, £5 2s.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will offer at auction, to-morrow (Wednesday), the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Melrose.

The following general abstract showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Oriental Bank Corporation, within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter, from the 1st April to 30th June, 1865, is taken from the *Government Gazette*:—

LIABILITIES.—Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £94,729; bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £3420 11s. 4d.; balances due to other banks and branches, £260,799 12s. 8d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £165,429 18s. 7d.; bearing interest, £518,369 18s. 4d: total amount of liabilities, £1,042,749 0s. 11d. ASSETS: Coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £170,047 5s. 6d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £21,650 18s. 5d.; landed property, 27,282 11s. 1d.; notes and bills of other banks, £5662; balances due from other banks and branches, £115,935 10s. 3d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £913,667 6s. 7d.: total amount of assets, £1,254,245 11s. 10d. Amount of the capital stock paid up to this date, £1,500,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 16 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £100,800; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £444,000.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 8th instant. The following is from the *Argus*.

Business generally in the import market continues to wear a quiet aspect. A remarkable lack of vigour is apparent in most staples, even those hitherto favourably influenced forming no exception; though one or two operations larger than usual have come under our notice amongst the transactions of the day. The advanced rates established for new rice have been further confirmed by the sale of some fifty tons in flat bags, at £24. Bulk ales are without an alteration. Marrian's has been disposed of to trade purchasers at £8, and the Carlisle Company's has been placed in small lots at the same price. A shipment of Byass' stout was purchased at 9s., and since this transaction there has been an increased inquiry for the brand. Further sales of Guinness' are reported at 10s. 1½d., and Dunphy's at 9s. 7½d. For currants, higher rates have been realised, 4⅜d. having been paid for a parcel. Feeding grain has been moved off slowly to supply present wants. Maize has been quitted at 3s. 8d. and 3s. 9d., while good samples of Victorian oats bring 4s. 3d. In sugar, few private sales have been effected; the market, however, is steady. The Formosa, from Mauritius, has arrived to-day, and we understand that the cargo is to be offered for sale by auction on Wednesday next. In teas, we hear of common congous, in half-chests, having been disposed of at 1s. 2d. Trade sales of JDKZ geneva have been made at 9s. 6d. Salt for local purposes attracts no notice, but for export all the shipments coming forward continue to be picked up; 280 tons per Queen of the North, and seventy-five tons, per Magnificent, have changed hands for transhipment to Sydney, while 100 tons to arrive per Feronia have also been placed. On the price ruling, no change has occurred. The trade purchase sparingly at £4, for coarse or fine, in small lots. The demand for Adelaide flour is still moderate at £21 10s. for best brands. A shipment of 7000 bushels Adelaide wheat, just arrived per South Australian, has been disposed of at as high as 9s. 7½d. and 9s. 8d. net cash, and country buyers have paid 9s. 9d. for five hundred bushel parcels.

With regard to the quarter's revenue, the *Argus* says:—

The usual revenue returns for the quarter and year ending 30th June, have appeared in the *Gazette*. The total receipts for the quarter were £719,225 4s. 10d. Of this sum the following amounts were collected under the different heads into which the revenue is divided:—Customs, £324,487 11s. 10d.; excise, £6708 2s. 4d.; territorial, £156,157 0s. 11d.; public works, £144,300 2s. 11d.; ports and harbours, £3603 15s. 6d.; postage, £33,277 6s. 1d.; fees, £21,580 6s. 7d.; fines and forfeitures, £2239 9s. 11d.; miscellaneous, £26,871 8s. 9d. The expenditure in the same period was £477,103 13s. 9d. For the half-year, the total receipts were £1,286,669 10s. 11d., as against £1,277,428 3s. in the corresponding period of 1864. The revenue of the Customs department rose in this period from £567,213 4s. 2d. to £618,509 11s. 3d.; and the Excise, from £15,241 16s. 8d. to £20,950 15s. 11d. The proceeds of the new duties, including dried fruits, were £86,856 10s. 8d., as against a sum of £7198 16s. 2d., set down under the same heading for 1864. The wharfage and harbour rates produced £40,486 9s. 3d. as against £10,[illegible] 10s.; but from this increase we have to deduct the amount of the abandoned registration fees, £11,263 6s. 5d. The amount collected on tea was only £33,620 15s. 11d., as against £60,312 9s. 5d. in 1864—the result, of course, of the reduction of the duty. On sugar and molasses the decrease was from £50,133 17s. 2d. to £37,608 17s. 10d. Opium produced less by £8956 10s. 9d., as against £18,461 10s. 8d. The increase in the Excise was mainly on the item of publicans' licenses. The total territorial revenue was £212,781 6s. 1d., as compared with £326,840 14s. 11d. On the land account alone, the fall was from £249,063 9s. 7d. to £174,863 9s. 4d. The export duty on gold amounted to £34,440 16s. 1d., as compared with £56,875 6s. 4d. Miners' rights, and rents of auriferous lands held under lease, showed an increase. The railway income improved by £11,936 3s. 6d.; and the electric telegraph by £2424 10s. 5d. Postage showed an increase of £4290 2s. 9d. Under the head of miscellaneous, "all other receipts" showed an increase from £4481 17s. 6d. to £[illegible] 9d. The actual revenue had fallen below the estimated revenue by no less than £261,030 9s. 1d. By far the largest item of decrease, however, was in the land revenue, which was calculated at £[illegible], but produced a sum less by £246,136 10s. 5d. Though there was an increase in the items generally under the head of Customs, the new duties produced less by £30,115 9s. 4d. than the Treasurer calculated on receiving. The net increase on the quarter, as compared with the same period of 1864, was £36,373 18s. 1d., and on the year ending 30th June it was £44,346 3s. 3d.

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COOK'S RIVER ROAD TRUST.—Abstract of Accounts of Trustees from 1st January to 30th June, 1865.

1865. January 1—				
Balance				£215 15 7
February to June—				
Cash received from lessee of tolls				708 6 8
				£924 2 3
DISBURSEMENTS.				
1st January to 30th June—				
Store	£580	0	0	
Labour	111	0	4	
Cart hire	30	0	6	
Legal expenses and secretary	21	11	3	
Advertising	13	13	0	
Alteration Cook's River Church	18	0	0	
Burge	4	16	9	
Drain pipes	5	12	0	784 13 10
				£139 8 5

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, Chairman.
5th July, 1865.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—TENDERS will be received up to 5 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for the following works:—
FILLING AND FORMING CASEY'S-LANE, and FILLING AND FORMING SMITH'S-LANE.
Specifications can be seen, and further particulars obtained, by application at the Council Chambers.
By order of the Council,
W. J. HOWE, Council Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the Extension of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, at Brisbane.
Plans and specifications to be seen at the Company's Offices, Sydney, until MONDAY, the 17th July, when the tenders are to be delivered and addressed to S. Clark, Esq., and endorsed "Tender for Wharf, Brisbane."
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Brisbane.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, &c.—Separate TENDERS are required for the erection of a First-class VILLA on the Edgecliff Road. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. HILLY, Architect, Pitt-street.

MR. C. MAYES, Architect, 394, George-street, invites TENDERS for Plastering, also Painting and Glazing, Mann's Hotel, in Kent-street. Tenders received up to noon of SATURDAY, 15th July.

GRAZING.—TENDERS for Grazing the University Grounds will be received up to the 26th instant. For particulars apply to the Gardener.

TO MASONS.—Wanted, TENDERS for the Building of a Stone Wall. Apply to Mr. M. M'BRIDE, 83, Windmill-street.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders for plastering the new building at the Post Office Hotel, York-street.

BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, and Arithmetic.—Evening Class from 7 till 9. Mr. J. GOW, 410, George-st.

DENHAM COURT, near Liverpool.—Miss LESTER begs to inform the Parents and Guardians of her pupils, that the duties of her Establishment will (D.V.) be resumed on MONDAY, July 24th instant.

ELSWICK HOUSE, Petersham.—Rev. W. SCOTT has two vacancies. School will reopen July 19th.

EDUCATION.—Orwell House, Macleay-street. Miss Moore's pupils will assemble on Wednesday, 12th.

EDUCATION.—Belvidere House, Upper William-street.—School DUTIES will be resumed on TUESDAY, 18th instant. G. R. MASEFIELD.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5, Windsor-terrace, Newtown.—Mrs. HENRY GRIFFITS' Pupils will re-assemble MONDAY, July 17th. A vacancy for two boarders. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. King, Cook's River; and J. Parker, Esq., Newtown.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. ALFRED HITCHINS will be happy to receive, in addition to her present number, two or three young Ladies, from 10 to 15 years of age, as Day PUPILS or Day BOARDERS.
The instruction comprises the usual branches of a thorough English education, French, and music.
Class duties will be RESUMED on MONDAY, July 17.
7, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

HOME EDUCATION for Catholic Children.—Board, and finished instruction in English, French, music, and drawing, for 30 guineas per annum. For prospectus apply to Mrs. DOYLE, Mount Pleasant, Lane Cove. Children conveyed to and from North Shore.

LYCEUM ACADEMY, Bathurst-street.—Head Master, the Rev. THOMAS AITKEN, A.M. Studies resumed on TUESDAY, 4th July. Vacancies for two boarders. Evening school, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, from 7 to 9.

MANLY BEACH.—Mrs. LANGSTAFF'S School Duties begin on the 17th. Vacancies for boarders.

MRS. PENNINGTON'S Morning Classes will be resumed TUESDAY, 18th July. 9, Bligh-street.

MR. W. KELLERMANN, Teacher of Music and Singing. Terms at Messrs. Elvy and Co, 321, George-st.

MRS. BISS, of much educational experience and success, receives a limited number of Private Morning PUPILS, upon moderate terms, at No. 6, Bligh-street.

MISS JOHNSON'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, 65, Elizabeth-street North, will be re-opened on the 17th of July, when there will be vacancies for day pupils and one weekly boarder.

MRS. VYNER will be prepared to receive her Pupils on MONDAY, 17th July. Vacancies for boarders. A class for dancing will meet on Monday and Thursday afternoons. 2, Craigend-terrace, Darlinghurst.

MRS. W. BLAXLAND is prepared to make Arrangements for the ensuing quarter, which commences July 20th, 1865. Punctuality on the part of masters and pupils is requested. Ormonde House, Paddington.

MACQUARIE GROVE, Camden — CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Master, WILLIAM GORDON, Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and King's College, London.—School re-opens on MONDAY, July 17.
Vacancies for two pupils.
Highest references given.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.—The course o instruction comprises a sound practical commercial education. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts.
Duties were resumed on Monday, July 3.
Stanley-street.

NEWTOWN.—The duties of Mrs. ROBERTS' School will recommence on MONDAY, 17th instant.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. BAYLY'S Pupils will resume duties on MONDAY next. A few vacancies.

PARRAMATTA.—Mrs. and the Misses PHILLIPS will be prepared (D.V.) to receive their pupils on the 21st instant.
N.B.—There are VACANCIES.

PRIVATE TUITION.—Mrs. POINGDESTRE resumed her duties on the 10th instant. Has vacancies for boarders and day pupils. 1, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington.

REV. G. H. STANLEY'S School re-opens Monday, 17th instant. Paddington House, Point Piper Road.

ROSE HALL.—Licensed by the Chancellor of the University.—Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives, as Resident Pupils, gentlemen attending the University, or preparing for it, or for professions, especially those requiring a knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy.
MORNING CLASS for Resident Pupils, not attending University lectures, open to others. FENCING under Mr. Hardman.
Vacation terminates July 10th, after which Mr. KINLOCH will be prepared to receive two more Resident pupils.
The house and grounds are situated on the height overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The next quarter will commence on MONDAY, July 17, and conclude FRIDAY, September 22.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SCHOOL, FAIRFIELD, WINDSOR.—The Rev. C. F. GARNSEY begs to state that he is prepared to receive a larger number of boarders, in consequence of his having taken Fairfield House and Grounds.
The premises are pleasantly situated a little way from the Church Green, on the Richmond Road, and within sight of the Railway Station. The house stands at a distance from the road, surrounded by the land belonging to it, upwards of 150 acres.
The work of the school consists of the ordinary branches of education taught in grammar-schools at home, viz., Classics, including English, mathematics, modern languages, history, geography, the elements of natural science, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping. For the elder boys who are destined for commercial pursuits special instruction is given in the subjects more peculiarly required. Drawing is at present taught by F. C. Terry, Esq.
For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. F. GARNSEY (late Gell Fellow and Second Master of Christ's College, Tasmania), Fairfield, Windsor.
The present vacation will end on the 15th July next.

TUITION.—After this week, Mr. KINLOCH will have one afternoon vacant. Rose Hall, Forbes-st.

THE DUTIES of the Misses GARRETT'S Establishment, Newtown, will recommence July 24th.

TARLEE HOUSE, NEWTOWN.—The Duties of Mrs. MORKILL'S School will be resumed on MONDAY, 17th instant. Vacancies for two Young Ladies as Boarders.

EVENING TUITION.—A Foreigner of collegiate education, and residing in the neighbourhood of Double Bay, would be glad to devote his evenings to the INSTRUCTION of a few young Gentlemen in the following branches: French, drawing, mathematics, &c. Address Doceo, HERALD Office.

WAVERLEY HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for young Gentlemen, re-opens on Tuesday, 18th.

ALEXANDER THOMSON (late How, Thomson, and Co.), General Agent and Accountant, 19, Bridge-st.

BUNNERONG HOUSE.—The Discoverers' Hotel, Botany Bay, for the reception of Wedding Parties, Families, and Gentlemen. VICKERS MOYSE, late of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, proprietor.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

CARTES and Pictures at reduced prices. MOORE and PARKES, late Croft, Brothers, 33, South Head Rd.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—3 for 5s.; 8 for 10s.; 20 for £1. PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill, opp. Golden Gate.

CARTES DE VISITE.—3 for 5s, 8 for 10s, 20 for £1. SCHRODER, late Goode's, 328, George-street.

CARTES DE VISITE and Diamond Cameo.—4 views of the face. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

CARTES DE VISITE.—3 for 5s.; 8 for 10s.; 20 for £1. SCHRODER, 645, George-street, Haymarket.

SIX CARTES-DE-VISITE, 7s 6d; Case Portraits, from 2s 6d. MORRIS and BILLING, 251, Pitt-street.

CAMFIELD BAKER, Photo. Artist, 136, Campbell-st., Surry Hills. Parties waited on at own premises.

CHIMNEY SWEEP, Woolloomooloo.—MORRISON, 34, Riley-st. N. Stoves cleaned on the shortest notice.

DEGOTARDI'S Sydney Printing House, Robinhood-lane. Cheap Lithographic and Letterpress Printing.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Oculist, and Aurist. Consultation, 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King and Riley streets.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 478, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. C. COOKE, Mourning Jeweller, 231, Pitt-street.

HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street, CLOSE at 4 o'clock on SATURDAYS.

JOHN MARTIN, Insurance Broker, 308, George-street, late secretary A. Alliance Assurance Company.

JOHN G. COHEN, Tobacco Broker and Auctioneer. Purchases made and sales effected. Orders promptly attended to. Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

JOHNSON'S Sydney Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-street North.—Palliasses at reduced prices; Hair Mattresses, guaranteed hair, 55s, 75s, and 85s. N.B.—Old Bedding cleaned and purified by steam.

KENT LARDER Dining and Supper Rooms, 164, Pitt-street. An excellent dinner daily, 1s.

MESSRS. CLEGHORN and CO. have opened a first-class Millinery Establishment at 71, Market-street.

MURRAY and SOADY, Auctioneers, General Merchants, Shipping Agents, &c., Bowen Auction Rooms, Port Denison.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, begs to give notice that he will be absent from Sydney during the months of June and July.
Wynyard-square

MR. P. S. SOLOMON, Accountant and General Agent, 460, George-street (opposite Lawrence's Cricketing Depot). Mr. SOLOMON'S long experience in connection with assigned and embarrassed estates will, he ventures to hope, prove valuable to those favouring him with support.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. C. EDWARDS has REMOVED from George street to 19, Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets. Examinations, with advice in regard to education, choice of profession or trade, from 1s. Delineation of character from portraits or handwriting (by post), 14 penny stamps. Open from 9 till 9.

REMOVAL.—MYERS and SOLOMON, from 477, to 542, George street, two doors from Park-street.

SALES and purchases of Wool, Sheep, Cattle, and Stations effected. Advances on stations and wool negotiated. ALEXANDER THOMSON, 19, Bridge-st.

TO TRADESMEN.—Debts and Rents recovered at 416, Castlereagh-street South.

100 PLANS for Cathedrals, Churches, Villas; highest reference and moderate charges. H. BREES.

AWARDED the PRIZE GOLD MEDALLION for architecture and design. Mr. BREES, Architect.

SAVING of 50 per cent. in BUILDING. Mr. HAROLD BREES, architect, Mort's-passage.

ELVY AND CO.'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 321, George-street.
The newest and most Popular Music at One-third less than Published Prices.
Note.
THE BEST ENGLISH PIANOS, combining all the latest improvements, High-class MECHANISM, Elastic TOUCH, Brilliant TONE, AND ELEGANT CASES, at the lowest possible prices for new and genuine instruments.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from twelve pounds.
HARMONIUMS by Boosey and Ching, to be sold without regard to cost, to close a consignment account.

PIANOFORTES.—Guaranteed first class and genuine Instruments, from the Factories of Erard, London and Paris. Collard and Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Aucher, Hopkinson, Challen and Co., and other celebrated makers, now offering at a small advance on invoice cost.
PALING and CO.'S
London manufactured, full-sized, semi-cottage Pianos, of full compass and excellent tune, warranted to stand the climate, price
THIRTY GUINEAS.
Pianofortes of every description FOR HIRE and FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS.
The full value allowed for instruments taken in exchange.
Harmoniums by Alexandre, of every description.
NEW and POPULAR MUSIC just received at ONE-THIRD less than published prices.
All the popular Vocal, Dance, and Piano Solo Music of the day.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, by all the best makers, at LONDON PRICES. New and Popular MUSIC, ex Nineveh, one-third off published prices. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Broadwood's Grands, with two and three unisons—first-class instruments; cottages, with trichord trebles, very powerful, rich tone. Repairing and tuning.—Instruments thoroughly tuned, repaired, silked, polished, and packed. W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTE, a bargain; one of Broadwood's best; full compass, fine tone, nearly new. For SALE, cheap. Address 446, George-street.

PIANOS, new and second-hand, SALE or HIRE. T. FRITH, Coveny's-buildings, Market-st., Tuning, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Spanish Chesnut Trees, and a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, from the Surry Hills Nursery, for private SALE, by Mr. J. H. MAGILL, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. John Solomon, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, and during the week.

CAMELLIA GROVE NURSERY, NEWTOWN.—The undersigned begs to call the attention of parties planting, to his unrivalled collection of ROSES, numbering upwards of 500 varieties (many new to the colony); also a choice collection of Geraniums, Azaleas, Petunias (double and single varieties), and Primula vulgaris alba plena (double white primrose). Prices strictly moderate.
ROBERT HENDERSON.

ORANGES.—7000 dozen for SALE; also, 5000 Orange Trees, at 1s. G. De Milhau, wine merchant, 52, Market-st.

ORANGE TREES for SALE, two and three years old. SUBIACO, Parramatta.

COLONIAL LUCERNE SEED on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen (late Ferris), Pitt-st

WORKBOXES, Writing Desks.—Just unpacked 3 cases of above. LEMAIRE'S, opposite Markets.

BOHEMIAN VASES and Lustres.—Three cases. London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

FLYING SNAKES, Bagpipes, and other Indiarubber Toys. LEMAIRE'S, opp Markets, George-street.

TRICOPHEROUS, TRICOPHEROUS, in any quantity, wholesale and retail. Wax Flowers, Fruits, and Figures, under shades, at E. DAVIS'S, Wholesale and Retail Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-street

TO DENTISTS, &c.—W. LARMER has just received by the Mail, Truman's Patent Dental Gutta Percha Gold and Silver Leaf, Ash's metallic paste, and white gutta percha, for stopping teeth.

RESPIRATORS, Patent Ætheroon, and Cork, just landed. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

RATS, RATS, RATS.—Try Score's Magic Paste—effectually destroys rats, mice, &c., without leaving any disagreeable smell. 1s per pot. Sole Agents, A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

FARINA.—The only pure preparation of the fine Indian Corn Flour in combination with two other farinaceous substances of the most nutritious description, particularly adapted for females nursing, and for young children. Price 1s per packet. Sole proprietors, A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain cure for sick Headache.—Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, or indigestion, cannot use a better remedy. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists' throughout the world.

WATT'S PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, or IRISH MOSS.—The rapidly increasing demand for the above most valuable medicine has induced several persons to introduce a preparation under the head of Caragheen; and in order that no mistake or disappointment should occur the proprietors beg to inform the public that upon the label round each bottle are the words "Pectoral Oxymel of Caragheen, or Irish Moss," at the bottom of each the signature of the proprietors, without which none are genuine, and to copy which is forgery. To be had only from Messrs. Elliott, Brothers, and Messrs. J. and E. Row, Wholesale Druggists, Pitt-street; Mr. Pinhey, and Messrs. Norrie and Brown, Pitt-street; Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Senior, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Watson, Mr. Henry, George-street; Mr. C. Finch, King-street; Mr. Randerson, Market-street, and the proprietors, A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries Hall, 584, George-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE, FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 100, King-street, Sydney, Established 1835.
JOHN HILL and CO., Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Wholesale and Export Manufacturers and Importers of Furniture, Cabinet-ware, &c., have always on hand a very large and well-selected stock of European and Colonial Furniture, of every description, unequalled in quality and design. Also,
Superior floorcloth and carpets, hearthrugs, felt squares, coir and China matting, door mats and slips, air and feather beds and pillows, horsehair, cocoa fibre, flax and flock mattresses, bolsters, &c., upholsterer's trimmings, &c., &c.
All kinds of fancy work, elegantly mounted
Portable furniture always on hand
Ships' cabins fitted up with despatch.

FLOORCLOTH. FLOORCLOTH.—Just landed, ex Jason, from London,
27 cases very superior floorcloth, for rooms, halls, stairs, and passages, comprising many new and very choice designs.
JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King-street, Sydney.
April 26.

FARMER, PAINTER, AND POPE, Importers of BRITISH AND FOREIGN SILKS,
in order to maintain the high position in which our SILK DEPARTMENT now stands we respectfully submit a list of our recent
LARGE IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON from
LONDON AND PARIS,
comprising the
MOST CHOICE and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of
RICH FRENCH FANCY SILKS
we have ever had the pleasure to offer. A portion of these will be exhibited each day in our large centre window, and ladies who may be contemplating the purchase of silks are respectfully invited to make an inspection of the following variety:—
120 PIECES of SMALL CHECKS and STRIPES, suitable for young ladies' wear, in all the new colourings, 3s 6d to 5s per yard.
TWO CASES OF SOLID CHECKS, in all colours, with black and white mixtures. These patterns are now much in favour in Paris, 4 to 5 guineas the dress, 16 to 18 yards.
ONE CASE OF LARGE STRIPES, in Gros de Suez, made of a very soft bright silk, in ladylike mixtures, 5 guineas, 16 to 18 yards.
TWENTY PIECES OF TARTAN PLAIDS. These are quite a novelty for the present season; 5 guineas the dress, 16 to 18 yards.
ONE CASE RICH BROCHE SILKS AND SATINS, the choicest productions of the most eminent manufacturers of Lyons.
WEDDING AND EVENING SILKS, in plain glaces, Gros de Suez, Gros grains, checks, stripes, chenes, and rich broche.
COLOURED MOIRE ANTIQUES, in plain and figured; the colours are quite new.
BLACK AND WHITE MOIRE ANTIQUES.
Especial attention is invited to a lot of black figured moire antiques at five and a half guineas; extra lengths to the dress.
BLACK and WHITE SATINS
WHITE FRENCH GLACE SILKS
COLOURED GLACES, Foreign and British.
GROS DE SUEZ, GROS GRAIN, and DRAP DE LYONS, in all the new shades.
BLACK SILKS, WARRANTED TO WEAR.
Bright Glaces, 2s 11d to 7s 6d per yard
Gros Grains, 4s 6d to 15s 6d ditto.
PATTERNS FREE.
Orders by post or otherwise faithfully executed.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
VICTORIA HOUSE, July, 1865.

LAST WEEK.
BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.
PREMISES TAKEN, and operations commenced for the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
The whole of the STOCK must be CLEARED BY THE 15TH INSTANT, on the PREMISES known as BRITANNIA HOUSE.
The valuable STOCK, amounting to many THOUSAND POUNDS, consisting of

SHAWLS	FAMILY LINENS
MANTLES	OIL BAIZES
SILKS	CAMBRIC PRINTS
DRESSES	FANCY GOODS
MILLINERY	HOSIERY
UNDERCLOTHING	LACES
FRENCH STAYS	TRIMMINGS
DRAPERY	GLOVES
BLANKETS	BELTS
QUILTS	FLOUNCINGS, &c.
FLANNELS	

MEN'S and BOYS' MERCERY, SHIRTS, SLOPS, &c., &c.
MUST BE SOLD without the slightest consideration of the ORIGINAL COST.
The special attention of STOREKEEPERS, SQUATTERS, COUNTRY BUYERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, HEADS OF FAMILIES, and the PUBLIC is requested to this GENUINE SALE.
N.B.—The valuable FIXTURES, COUNTERS, MIRRORS, FITTINGS, &c., &c., to be sold.
CHARLES BATE and CO., 357, George-street.

JUST LANDED.—8 bales PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS, 2360 yards, 3s 6d per yard. All new patterns.
VICTORIA FELT, 4 feet wide, 1s 11d.
2 bales KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, new patterns, 1s 11d, yard wide.
AXMINSTER and VELVET PILE RUGS, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, next door to the Post Office.

NOTICE.—Healthy and Durable WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The public can be supplied with the above to order, in Tweed, Pilot, Cloth, &c.; all of the materials prepared and guaranteed waterproof. Market Cloth Hall, 484, George-street, opposite the Markets.

COLONIAL BOOTS, Men's, Women's, and Children's. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

BEDDING MANUFACTORY, Wholesale and Retail. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wasting time by rubbing the clothes at the "washing tub," use the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER. Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold by all storekeepers, in penny packets; and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

CLEANLINESS.—A Stove most Brilliantly Polished in two minutes, for less than One Farthing.
W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered BLACK LEAD, a new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of furniture from the injurious effects of the common articles now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour.
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d, 2d, 4d, and 1s.
The advantages of this excellent chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quality required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.) 12, Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

MARSALA, in bond, and duty paid. HAZELAND and CO., Phœnix Wharf.

TENERIFFE (London Particular), in wood and bottle. HAZELAND and CO.

FOR SALE, Dunn's Nos. 1 and 2 Fire Engine and Water TANKS. Apply at the Water Office, Circular Quay, foot of Argyle-street.

WORTHINGTON'S BOTTLED ALE, in 4-dozen casks, now landing, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

OATMEAL, Robinson's new shipment, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

AKERMAN'S BACON, and N. W. CHEESE, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

AMONTILLADO, Ponce de Leon, in octaves and quarters, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

BLASTING POWDER, for SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

M'CARROLL CUMBERLAND - STREET.—TAKE NOTICE of the LIST OF PRICES BELOW as the MUTTON is REDUCED.

An up-country man by the name of O'Downe
With his wife and his children had come into town,
In search of a house at once off he went,
And soon found one after at very low rent.
But out of politeness to Mrs. O'Downe
He'd ask her advice and to take a walk down;
Then while on his way walking past in the street,
Why who do you think face to face he should meet,
But an old Dublin friend one Larry M'Shee,
Who looked, and called out, sure 'tis O'Downe that I see!
His hand out warm-hearted, asked if that was his name,
Says he, to be sure, it's myself who's that same.
By my faith then said Larry you'll come home with me,
Or she'll be sorely offended will Mrs. M'Shee.
Off they went then together, and while on the way,
He spoke of the house and the rent he should pay.
"Not at all," said M'Shee, "you're a friend of my own,
Youv'e made a wrong choice which can clearly be shown.
The first thing in town being strange you should know
Keep M'Carroll close to you wherever you go."
At that end of the town he has not a shop yet,
You'll pay such high prices for meat you will get.
Believe me before you can see what your doing,
The cost you will find will be partly your ruin.
Come live near to me in Cumberland-street,
There's M'Carroll's new shop with the choicest of meat;
Like myself you will say that you never repent
You'll save double the difference made in your rent.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Spice beef	5d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Round beef, cooked	4d
By whole or half sheep	2½d	German sausage	5d
Mutton chops	3d	Black pudding	3d
Rump steak	3½d	Beef sausage	2d
Beef steak	2d	Pork ditto	6d
Boiling beef	2d	Legs of pork	6d
Corned beef	2d	Loins of pork	6d
Best ribs of roast beef	2½d	Veal	4d
Sirloin ditto	3½d	Suet	5d
Hind quarter beef	2½d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Fore quarter beef	2d	Ditto, by the piece	4d
White pudding	4d	Brawn	3d
Ox tongues, each	1s 6d	Tripe	4d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, close to the watch-house.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S Prize Medal New Improved SEWING MACHINES.
The distinguishing feature in this machine is the making of the
TIGHT LOCK STITCH by the ROTATING HOOK, an improvement on the shuttle, whereby all heavy and noisy action is avoided, which makes it noted above all other machines for simplicity and general effectiveness; in proof of which, the machine gained a First-class Prize Medal at the London Exhibition of 1862; also, the Paris Gold Medal in 1861; and the numerous testimonials received from persons in all parts of the colonies amply testify to its excellence. Its complete superiority is fully shown in the following
It fells or hems any width, turning its own hem as it stitches.
Gathers any kind of material with any quantity of fullness.
Gathers and sews on a band at the same time without basting.
Embroiders in beautiful designs, with cord, braid, or silk.
Sews in cord without basting.
Hems, enclosing a cord at the same time, without basting.
Binds any material without basting.
Marks any width of tucks, and stitches them without basting.
Trims skirts with braid, velvet, or ribbon, without basting.
Quilts any material in any design, with silk or cotton.
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, with testimonials, FREE BY POST, on application.
INSTRUCTIONS GRATIS TO EVERY PURCHASER.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see the MACHINE IN OPERATION at the Show Rooms, No. 1, Wynyard-street, next to Bank of New South Wales.
VENNARD and STEVENS, sole agents.

FOR SALE, 8-horse-power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete, and in good working order. Apply to Mr. JOHN BAASS, care of Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street; or to Mr. AINSWORTH, York-street; JONES and CO., Pyrmont.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned have on SALE:—
FLOUR—Beeby and Dunstan's superfine extra silk-dressed
Beeby and Dunstan's silk-dressed household
Randell's superfine
Kruger's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Johnstone's seconds
Booth's superfine. Also
Chilian flour, first quality, ex Albert William.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Pitt-street North.

ADELAIDE WHEAT. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, superfine and household. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CHILIAN FLOUR. 100 lb. and 50 lb. bags. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR, cheapest in Sydney, superfine, 10s. per 50 lbs. J. A. M'CARROLL, Market Wharf.

VINEGAR, Blacking, Syrups, and Cordials. D. J. MONK, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

TURKEY OPIUM for SALE, in 10 lb. tins. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

EX NINEVEH, Salad Oils, all sizes; Castor Oils, Bottled Fruits, N. W. Cheese. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

RAGLAND BRAND NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.—A shipment of this superior Tobacco, just received, and in prime condition. WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom-house Buildings.

EXCELLENT Dinner Sherry and Port, 24s per dozen, 10s. 6d. per gallon. R. LAMB and CO., 147, Pitt-st.

GENEVA, KEY BRAND, small contents, ex Samarang, from Rotterdam.—The undersigned have for immediate SALE, for transhipment, the above well-known brand. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—Sheet Lead, 3½, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.; paint, kerosene oil and lamps, ships' water tanks, new galvanized iron tanks, guttering, down piping, ridge capping, heads and shoes; plain and corrugated iron, all lengths and gauges, sound and damaged; block tin, in ½ cwts.; copper and iron boiler, with and without furnaces, one of 90 gallons with tap; lead and iron piping of all sizes, with fittings for water or gas; all kinds of coppersmith's work to order at G. F. WRIGHT'S, 53, William-street. N.B.—A good Hand WANTED.

PATENT FELT—the very cheapest description of Roofing. BEAUMONT and WALLER.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—All the best brands. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany-street, Chippendale.

GALVANIZED corrugated and plain iron, guttering, tubing, &c. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

SLATE BATHS, ENAMELLED, now landing. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

REGISTER GRATES, various designs, now landing. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

BALTIC RED DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, now landing ex Rajah of Cochin. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood Shingles, Cedar. W. JOLLY & Co., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

200,000 BEST Forest Shingles. BROOMFIELD & WHITAKER, Albion Wf.

800,000 FEET American Pine, of every description, and Colonial Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

OARS, OARS.—1000 Ash Oars, 10 feet to 20 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

PITCH PINE, T. and G., a small lot; Shingles, Palings, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SPARS.—Round Spars of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

GALVANIZED COR. IRON, 6, 7, and 8 ft., at greatly reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheapest house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-st.

BEST NEWCASTLE Coal, Breeze, Firewood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

ANVIL CREEK COAL. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COALS, Anvil Creek and Newcastle. Steam-cut wood, charcoal, breese. WARBURTON and SON, Pyrmont.

COAL (best Newcastle), Wood, Breese, and Charcoal, at E. HOLLOWAY'S, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS. Coals. Coals.—The best and cheapest coals ever brought into this port are now offered to the citizens of Sydney for the unprecedently low price of TWENTY SHILLINGS per ton, delivered within the boundary of the city. These coals are from the new workings of the Bulli mines, and for steam, stove, kitchen, or parlour purposes are the most economical in the market. They are free from small, slate, and stone, burn to a light brown ash, leave no cinder, and give an intense heat. They require only a fair trial to ensure their general use. Until recently they have been wholly confined to foreign markets, where they have realised prices considerably above any description of coal they have encountered in competition. Housekeepers and others who study economy will, on application to E. HOLLOWAY, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, be furnished with satisfactory evidence that a saving of more than 50 per cent., or 10s per ton, is effected by the use of this valuable fuel.
Terms, cash. To avoid misunderstanding, 10 per cent. will be at all times charged when the money is not paid on or before delivery. Address E. HOLLOWAY, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS.—Coal, Wood, Breese, Charcoal, at reduced prices; Billet-wood, cut by steam for the trade and others, to any length required, at 2s per ton. Small quantity Smiths' Coal, for Sale, 11s per ton.

FOR SALE.—Just landed, ex Coya, from London, one Set Light Carriage Double HARNESS, best London make; price £28 10s. Apply X. R., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, good GOATS, about to kid. Vauxhall, Parramatta.

FOR SALE, 6 COWS and Run, with HORSE and CART. Welshman, Darlinghurst.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR Quiet Buggy HORSES, £25; in good condition for a journey; capital double-seated BUGGY, and HARNESS, a bargain. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a PATENT SAFETY and Harness. Apply 158, Riley-street, off South Head Road.

FOR SALE, Pony, Spring-cart, and Harness, bridle and Saddle, No. 5, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

FOR SALE, a good strong harness HORSE. Apply to Dr. EICHLER, 19, Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, a neat MARE, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet and gentle, carries a lady. Apply to Mr A. Rea, 2, Camden-terrace, Newtown.

HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS.—For SALE, a single-seated Buggy, with lamps, Collinge's patent axles; also a powerful chesnut Gelding, quiet in single or double harness, and a good tandem leader; and a Set of strong colonial-made brown Harness. C. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

THE Old-established Hairdresser's SHOP, with bath-room, for SALE. York-street, No. 30.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A green house, 21 feet x 12
A wooden building, 36 feet x 12
5 statues, life size; 2 Canova dancing girls
2 Pandora and Psyche, 1 Hebe.
On view at the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany.
Apply to BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, 239, George-street.

MERCANTILE Business, in New Zealand, for SALE. The undersigned is authorised to treat for the disposal of an excellent and long-established business in one of the settled districts of New Zealand. It is in full working order and possesses peculiar attractions for a man of energy and thorough business habits. To principals only full particulars will be supplied. A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

SMALL WEATHERBOARD HOUSE, with Ground for SALE, at the corner of two streets on the Waterloo Estate—122 feet frontage to one street and 30 feet to the other; a bargain. Inquire at the Hand of Friendship, Chippendale.

STORE SHEEP and CATTLE.—Large drafts from the best flocks and herds in New South Wales and Queensland, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

QUEENSLAND.—FOR SALE BY TENDER, for the purpose of winding up in terms of the Deed of Settlement.—The magnificent Estate known as the CABULTURE COTTON PLANTATION, situated on and having a frontage of four miles to the Cabulture River, north side of Moreton Bay, which affords water communication, consisting of 1280 acres of land, the greatest portion of which is enclosed with good substantial fences, and subdivided into paddocks of various sizes, some under cultivation and others used for grazing purposes.
Two hundred acres have been thoroughly cleared, stumped, and under cultivation, in which are included a garden of 2½ acres, and a plot of 9 acres of sugar cane growing most luxuriantly, sufficient by transplanting to cover 100 acres, which in eighteen months will yield a very large return, affording facility possessed by no other property in the colony for the establishment of a sugar plantation, for which it is pre-eminently adapted. The samples of sugar cane now to be seen on the estate prove beyond all doubt the adaptability of the soil for a product of this character, corroborating in their fullest extent the opinions given by several eminent agriculturists who have visited and thoroughly inspected the property.
The improvements consist of a Manager's or proprietor's residence, containing 5 rooms and out-offices, an Overseer's of 4 rooms, and houses sufficient for the accomodation of about sixty men, together with a large shed, easily convertible into a sugar house; also, a large stable, implement shed, blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of tools, &c., a barn log corn shed, piggeries, and fowl-house.
There are also 3 teams, say 32 bullocks and 12 horses (8 for plough, 3 saddle, and 1 entire), all in good working condition; an 8-horse power steam engine, by Robey and Co., in perfect order; also,

6 cotton gins	Box press
20 ditto trays	Steel yards
10 iron ploughs	2 cultivators
3 pairs harrows	1 grubber
1 roller	32 spades
Axes	Corn sheller and crusher
2 bullock drays	2 wheelbarrows
1 horse ditto	3 tarpaulins.

A variety of poultry
Besides 2 stacks, containing 56 tons meadow hay.
Tender to be sent in, stating price and terms, before July 27th, to the undersigned, from whom all further information can be obtained.
ROBERT DOUGLAS, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.

IPSWICH, QUEENSLAND.—To Drapers, Warehousemen, and others.—A splendid opportunity now occurs in the Drapery Business for any person desirous to commence with a small capital.
The whole of the Stock in the
ASSIGNED ESTATE OF TILSON and CO.
is now for SALE by TENDER. The Trustees can confidently recommend it, being choicely assorted, in first-class condition, well bought, and all new goods, the business having been established about eighteen months. The amount of stock is about £1446.
The premises are situated in the principal part of Ipswich, corner of Brisbane and East streets.
The shop is well and conveniently fitted.
Rent moderate, and terms easy.
Particulars and catalogues may be had from
Messrs. Colegate, Adnam, and Co., Sydney.
Scott, Dawson, and Stewart, Brisbane
Thomas C. Bishop, Ipswich.
TENDERS will be received for the above up to 3 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 14th day of July, at the office of ROBERTS and HART, Queen-street, Brisbane.
M. M. STEWART, Brisbane, } Trustees.
T. C. BISHOP, Ipswich, }

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ASHDOWN AND CO.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the STOCK and also for the LEASE of the premises in this estate. The stock, which is acknowledged to be one of the largest and best selected in Sydney, comprises every article requisite for the carrying on of an extensive wholesale and retail ironmongery business, well selected and recently imported from the best manufacturing houses in England and America. The premises, recently erected at a large outlay, are situated at the corner of King and George streets, in the best part of the city, and consist of a large ground floor, and the largest show-room in the colony, together with extensive and commodious stores behind, making the whole the most compact in the colony. Besides which, there are on the ground floor the house and premises occupied by Mr. Samuels, and the shops occupied by Messrs. Abraham, Goulston, Weisberg, Marks, Neimke, and Way, yielding a rental of £1920 yearly; the whole of the premises are subject to a rental of £1250 yearly from 1st July next for 12 years. The stock is now being taken, and will be completed early in July, when parties wishing to tender can inspect the same. All sales effected commencing 1st July, shall be at the risk of the purchaser, as the business will be continued under the supervision of the official assignee, who will account for all sales made from that date, deducting the expenses of the management. Tenders will be received, addressed to the official assignee, up to the 10th day of August next, either for the whole or separately, viz., the stock only, or for that part of the premises occupied for the present business purposes, or for the house and shops, now sub-let to the tenants mentioned above. Terms: One-third cash, the remainder at one, two, and three years, with interest added thereto, at eight per cent. per annum, and subject to approved security. The Official Assignee will not bind himself to accept any tender unless considered eligible.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

STATIONS, STORE SHEEP, and CATTLE.—First-class lightly-stocked STATIONS on the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Darling, Paroo, and Bogan Rivers.
In QUEENSLAND,
in the Leichhardt, Kennedy, and Mitchell districts.—
SMALL STATIONS and NEW COUNTRY, for beginners
STORE EWES and WETHERS
Store and Fat BULLOCKS, COWS and MIXED HERDS.
P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Broker, 8, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE.—That Block of LAND fronting Capper-street, GAYNDAH, with the buildings thereon. The buildings consist of a new and substantial store, dwelling-house attached, kitchen and servants' apartments behind, a butcher's shop, &c., and dwelling-house. The store—the internal fittings of which are now being completed—is one of the best in Gayndah. The dwelling-house is at present occupied by the proprietor, and the butchering establishment—though cheaply let—yields an annual rent of £75. The premises are fronting the main street of Gayndah, and situate in the most business part of the town. The garden, in the rear of the premises, is stocked with choice FRUIT TREES. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. JOHN DEIAN (the proprietor), Messrs. POWER and CONNOLLY; or to the undersigned.
DUN. MACNEE, Accountant.
Gayndah, March 1st, 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.
Horses
Ponies
Phaeton and Harness
Buggies
Carriers' Waggons.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Heavy draught horses
Hackneys and light harness horses.
Also,
Pair of ponies
Park phaeton and harness
2 buggies
2 carriers' waggons
3 drays
And other vehicles.

Pair of Ponies, Phaeton, and Harness.
TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.
BURT and CO. are instructed by James Freeman, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
That gentleman's well known pair of bay ponies, metallic phaeton, and harness, without exception the most complete turn out in Sydney.
☞ Will be positively sold, Mr. Freeman really having no use for them.

Draught Horses.
BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Robert Ridge to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 superior draught horses, bred at Windsor, all good workers, shaft or lead.

Fat Cattle.
At the Victoria Yards, THURSDAY.
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at half-past 2 o'clock,
150 very prime fat heifers
Without reserve.

Buyers! Buyers! Buyers!
MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Page Jude to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THURSDAY next, 13th July, at 11 o'clock,
144 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Tower Stores, at 11 o'clock,
Pigs, calves, fowls, butter, bacon, cheese, &c.

MR. S. SYMONDS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at No. 81, Goulburn-street, one door from Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of merchandise, consisting of—
Ironmongery, pocket and table knives, pit and hand saws, wood and mortice axes, gimblets and hinges, kerosene lamps, firmer chisels and gouges, padlocks and two-foot rules, foolscap and letter paper, note paper and envelopes, ledgers, daybooks and journals and memorandum books; a large assortment of novels, copybooks, steel pens, hair brushes and rack combs, back combs and tooth brushes, tooth combs, crue frames and liquor frames, tea and table spoons, toilet glasses and mirrors, bridles, stirrup leather, bridles, bits, dog collars, rings and swivels, hobbles, chisels, opera glasses and telescopes, concertinas, flutes and jews-harps, gold and silver watches, rings, guards and lockets; and about 25 kegs of Ewbank's nails from 1¼ to 2 inch; several lots too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash; and no reserve.

GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, COUNTER, SHELVING, &c. Also HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 13th July.
F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Darling-street, Balmain (opposite the Post-office), on THURSDAY, 13th July, at 11 o'clock,
The STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of—
Groceries, oilman's stores, counter, shelving, weighing machine, &c., &c. Also
Household furniture
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

POTTS' POINT.
At the late Residence of the Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., Denmark-terrace, Victoria-street, on THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 12th.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising
Drawing-Room Suite, in Rosewood
Dining-Room Furniture
Bookcase and Library ditto
Bedroom ditto
Splendid Brass Bedstead, 6.6 x 5.0, by Winfield, and Spring Mattress to fit
Iron Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Washstands
Chimney and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Oil Cloth
China Dessert Service, Dinner Service, Crockery, Cut Glass, Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also,
A brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by Jackson and Paine, nearly new.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, as above, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior furniture and effects.
☞ On view the morning of sale.

THURSDAY, July 13th.
No. 1, Craigend-terrace, William-street South.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, Comprising
Drawing-room Suite, in walnut wood, covered in green damask, and stuffed in horsehair
Walnut Loo Table
Telescope Dining Table
Brussels Carpets
Brass-mounted Bedsteads
Horsehair Mattresses
Plated Ware, China
Glass, Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also,
Splendid Full-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Cadby
Drawing-room Model Harmonium, in rosewood case, by Alexandre, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from E. Forde, Esq., who is leaving Sydney for the interior, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 1, Craigend-terrace, William-street South, on the above date,
The whole of his superior furniture and effects, which are nearly new.
Further particulars will be duly advertised.
Can be viewed on the day previous and morning of sale.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Equitable Jurisdiction made in a cause wherein JOHN WATKINS on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of THOMAS L'ESTRANGE is plaintiff and THOMAS BERNARD L'ESTRANGE and others are defendants with the approbation of the Master in Equity of the said Court by Messieurs MORT and COMPANY at their Rooms Pitt-street Sydney on WEDNESDAY the sixteenth day of August next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon certain freehold premises situated at Mudgee in the colony of New South Wales late the property of Thomas L'Estrange of Mudgee aforesaid storekeeper deceased Information may be obtained of Mr. JAMES HART solicitor Elizabeth-street Sydney and of CHARLES STAFFORD solicitor Castlereagh-street Sydney.
Dated this eighth day of July A.D. 1865.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.
JAMES HART, 77, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, solicitor for the plaintiff.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above, by instructions received from Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.,
120 head of bullocks and speyed cows, from the celebrated "Terembone" herd.
Terms, cash.

Sale THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Market-street, corner of York-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a grocer
Weights and scales
Counters and fittings.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

On THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock.

County of Camden.

By order of the Mortgagee.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement 50 acres (more or less), situated in the county of Camden, over Waterfall Creek at the Oaks, commencing on the left bank of Waterfall Creek, at a point bearing west, and distant 1 chain from the western boundary line of John Wild's 857 acres, and bounded thence on the east by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from part of that land northerly 33 chains and 50 links; on the north by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from a measured portion of 55 acres, bearing west 15 chains and 75 links; on the west by the eastern boundary of a measured portion of 46 acres, being a line bearing south 32 chains to Waterfall Creek; and on the south by that creek downwards to the point of commencement.
Also, all that portion of land adjoining above, containing 45 acres.
Also, all that portion adjoining above, containing 30 acres.
Also, the adjoining allotment, containing 46 acres.
The adjoining allotments, containing respectively 44, 38, and 56 acres, the whole measuring about 320 acres.
The above property is situated eight miles from Camden, and six miles from the rising town of Picton.
The farm is fenced in, has a plentiful supply of water, and well stocked with timber.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

On THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Engineers and others.

Self-acting Lathe, Self-acting Screw, Travelling Slide Rest, and Surfacing Gear, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock,
A large self-acting turning lathe, cost a short time since £150.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

Very Superior Household Furniture and effects.
The property of a gentleman leaving Sydney.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Mrs. Charles Scott, Upper William-street.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
Magnificent Household Furniture
Sterling Silver Plate
Choice Engravings, Valuable Oil Paintings
Massive Spanish Mahogany Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Doors
Handsome Carved Gilt Pier Glasses
Marble Statuary and Vases
Elegant Sevres China and Porcelain, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Charles Scott to sell by auction, at her residence, Upper William-street, on TUESDAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her valuable household furniture, sterling silver plate, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published. Catalogue will be speedily issued.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, on an early day.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
50 Cases First-class English Furniture and Pier Glasses.

Just landed ex Beemah, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. Saber, importer, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
First-class English-manufactured furniture
Handsome carved gilt pier glasses
Dressing glasses, all sizes, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

FINEST CHILIAN FLOUR.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, at a quarter past 11 o'clock.

To Bakers, Millers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 13th July, at a quarter past 11 o'clock,
10 tons finest Chilian flour, in 100 lb. bags.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Blood, Wolfe, and Co.'s Stout,
Ex Albrohos.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 13th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
194 cases Blood, Wolfe, and Co.'s stout, pints and quarts.
Terms, cash.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 13th July.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 13th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Several large invoices comprising brandy in bulk and case, whisky, rum, geneva, port and sherry wines, champagne, bottled ale and porter, &c., &c., including
10 hogsheads Martell's brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
5 hogsheads British ditto
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto
4 hogsheads pale ditto
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto
3 ditto imperial dark ditto
3 hogsheads dark ditto
3 ditto pale ditto
250 cases Jules Robin's ditto
500 ditto pale brandy
15 hogsheads Preston's rum
500 cases geneva
200 ditto whisky
20 quarter-casks ditto
30 cases assorted liqueurs
5 hogsheads Hunt's port wine
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
85 cases, each 1 dozen port wine, London-bottled
75 ditto, each 1 ditto ditto, ditto
30 ditto, each 1 ditto sherry wine, ditto
20 hogsheads port wine
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto
25 ditto Cosens' double grape sherry
25 octaves ditto ditto ditto
4 hogsheads Duff Gordon's sherry, very choice
15 ditto sherry
4 quarter-casks ditto
65 cases champagne
160 ditto ditto
50 ditto quinine wine
Blood, Wolfe, and Co.'s bottled stout
J. and J. Dunphy and Co.'s ditto ditto
Salt's E. I. pale ale
G. Norton's bottled ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Battens
Timber
Shingles
Palings.
Ex Crishna, from Hobart Town.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 13th July,
On the Grafton Wharf.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock,
1135 battens, each 12 feet
1528 ditto, each 10 feet
217 ditto, each 10 feet
129 pieces timber, 4 x 2, 12 feet
138 ditto ditto, 4 x 2, 10 feet
153 ditto ditto, 3 x 2, 10 feet
60,900 shingles
4150 5-feet box palings
6265 6-feet ditto.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

Important unreserved Auction Sale of Tobacco,
At Alger's Bond.

Negrohead, Cavendish, Aromatic, and Leaf Tobacco.

To Merchants, Speculators, Tobacconists, Grocers, Tobacco Manufacturers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, on FRIDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
100 bales, each 1 cwt., Calcutta leaf, superior quality
27 cases quarters Southern tobacco, Monitor brand
20 three-quarter boxes finest aromatic tobacco, Mathews's and White's brand, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,

At Catherine Cottage, Glebe Road.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mrs. Mitchell (who is leaving the colony) to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,
A quantity of household furniture, comprising chiffoniere, sofa, tables, chairs, washstands, iron bedsteads, bedding, china, glass, kitchen requisites, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Prost, Kohler, and Co.

TUESDAY, the 18th July, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Office Fittings, Two Weighing Machines (by Avery), Chests, Half-Chests, Quarter-Chests of Tea, Claret, and Sundry Samples, Copying Press, and Table, Books on Commerce, &c., a Quantity of Scantling and Boards, Crab Winch, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 18th July, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Spring-street,
The whole of the superior office furniture, fittings, large fireproof safes, pigeon holes, oilcloth, fibre matting, carpets, two weighing machines (by Avery), maps, chiffoniere, cupboards, presses, copying presses and table; chests, half-chests, and quarter chests tea; claret, and sundry samples, stationery, books on commerce, a quantity of scantling and boards, crab winch, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 12th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Invoices of general drapery, comprising
Black mantle cloths
Rough browns
Lambswool half-hose
Rolled shirtings
Sewed muslin trimmings
Imitation Welch flannels
Black glace silks
Brown winceys
Mixed derrys
Assorted hosiery
Men's miller's mole trousers
Men's fancy doe trousers
Boys' and youths ditto
Fancy tweed vests
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Waterproof clothing
Cambric handkerchiefs
Coutille stays
Fancy neckties
Drab shell hats
Men's and boys' cloth caps
Blue serge shirts
Haberdashery, fancy goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Rolled Shirtings.

THIS DAY (Wednesday), July 12th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
5 cases, each 40 pieces, rolled shirtings (colours), slate, drab, brown, black, white.
Terms at sale.

Imitation Welsh Flannels.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

THIS DAY (Wednesday), July 12th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
5183—One case, 15 pieces imitation Welsh flannels
5184—One case, 15 pieces, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes.

125 Packages, now landing ex Nineveh.
From the favourite manufacturers,
Louis Isemberg,
H. Worms and Co.

MONDAY, July 17.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers, Messrs. M. A. Worms and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, MONDAY, July 17th, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
125 packages boots and shoes, all suitable for the season, and expressly selected for the requirements of this market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Rajah of Cochin, and Cornwallis.

THURSDAY, 13,
FRIDAY, 14,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments winter drapery, clothing, &c., &c.
Brown hollands
Wincey robes
Check winceys
Medium calicoes
Black lustres
Wincey skirts
French merinos
Longcloths
Jackets and mantles
Fancy silks
Underclothing
Night dresses
Saxony flannels
Coloured ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Woollen hosiery
Scotch twill shirts
Crimean shirts
White ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Riding Hats
Girls' and Maids' ditto
Felt Hats
Black Silk Hats
Cabbage-tree ditto.

On FRIDAY, the 14th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th,
5 cases hats as above.
Terms at sale.

5-8, 3-4, and 4-4 Floorcloths.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

On account and risk of the shippers.

THURSDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 13th,
6 pieces 5-8 floorcloth
5 ditto 3-4 ditto
4 ditto 4-4 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Horrockses Longcloths.
Now landing from the Nineveh.

On THURSDAY, the 13th, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th, at 12 o'clock,
6 cases Horrockses longcloths, As, Bs, Hs and M 2s.
Terms at sale.

Winter and Spring Woollens.

On FRIDAY, the 14th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th,
3 cases woollens, consisting of
Black broads
Fancy doeskins
Ditto tweeds, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Jackson and Son's
Homan and Co.
Dawson and Son's
And other favourite makers.

TUESDAY, 18th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 18th,
100 trunks boots and shoes, from the above favourite makers.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th July.

To Ironmongers
To Tinsmiths, and others.

☞ Tin Plates.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 boxes IC and IX tinplates.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th July.

To Ironmongers and others.

Tinware.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoice of general tinware, comprising
Round dishes
Oval and square baking dishes
Camp kettles, in nests
Straight washing basins
Hollowed basins
Slop pails
Tea canisters, 1, 3, and 4 lbs.
2, 4, 6, and 8 pint teapots
Pint cans, quart and pint pots
Japanned slop pails, dust pans, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th July.

CUT GLASSWARE.

☞ For Positive Unreserved Sale, to close for the mail.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
45 packages cut glassware, comprising
Assorted cut wines
Cut decanters
Liqueur glasses
Cut tumblers
Ditto flint ditto
Pressed ditto
Cut goblets
Flint ditto, &c., &c.
☞ The above goods are for positive unreserved sale to close accounts for the mail.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1865.

ASSORTED BRUSHWARE
JAPANNED GOODS
WHIPS
FANCY WALKING STICKS, &c.

To Brushware Dealers
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Saddlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
2 packages assorted brushware
1 ditto japanned goods
1 ditto whips
1 ditto fancy walking sticks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1865.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th July, 1865, at 11,
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Candles
Jams, sauces
Currants, sardines, &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1865.

GOLD-PLATED JEWELLERY.
Steel Alberts, Plated Brooches
Gilt CROSSES, Jet CHAINS.

To Jewellers, Fancy Warehousemen, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th July, 1865, at 11,
8 packages of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1865.

Pocket Cutlery
Scissors
Steel Toys.

To Cutlers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
3 packages of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 13th July, 1865.

Highly Important Auction Sale of GLASSWARE, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS.

To Earthenware Buyers
To Glassware Dealers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 13th July, 1865, at 11,
45 packages of glassware, viz.:—
6-flute tumblers
Tumblers
Ale glasses
Butters and covers
Soda water and lemonade tumblers
Champagnes
N. Y. salts
Celeries, diamond and pillar
Bar decanters, with stoppers
Decanters
Barrel jars and covers
Decanter, cork and glass stoppers
Goblets
Bowls
Noggins
Covered dishes
Sugars
Plates, &c., &c. Also,
Lamp mats
A and B burners, with collars
Kerosene stand lamps, with holders and burners
Mammoth slip chimneys, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 14th July, 1865.

Extensive, Most Important, and Unreserved Auction Sale of
PATENT IRON BEDSTEADS.

Just landed ex Rajah of Cochin.

To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Furniture Buyers
To Shippers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Storekeepers
And the Trade generally.

Positively without any reserve.

, The Auctioneer feels great satisfaction in directing the attention of buyers and the trade generally to the assortment of Iron Bedsteads, supplied from the manufactory of an eminent firm. It comprises every novelty of the day, and the designs will be found the most UNIQUE and ELEGANT, and superior to any yet offered.
, Sample Bedsteads will be on view for inspection.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1865, at 11,
55 cases iron bedsteads, comprising a well-selected assortment, viz.,
Iron lath folding bedsteads
Japanned blue, green, &c., French bedsteads 6-6 x 4-0
Japanned mauve, E. green, &c., four-post bedsteads, 6-6 x 4-6, with 1½-inch tube pillars, richly ornamented in gold and flowers
Japanned E. green, blue, &c., four-post bedsteads, 6.6 x 4.6, 2 inch taper tube, richly ornamented in gold and flowers
Japanned maroon, blue, E. green, &c., four-post bedsteads, 6.6 x 4.6, 2 inch taper tube, richly ornamented in gold and flowers
Japanned blue, cane, &c., four-post bedsteads, 6.6 x 3.6, 6.6 x 4.0, 6.6 x 4.6
Japanned blue, &c., half-tester bedsteads, 6.6 x 3.6, &c., &c., &c.
, The attention of the trade and others is particularly requested to the sale of the above.
This shipment of iron bedsteads is from a well known firm, whose goods have always been highly appreciated in this colony, and includes a great variety of patterns of almost every kind, samples of which will be on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 11 o'clock.

Best silver electro-plated Cruet Frames
Japanned Tea Trays
Papier-mache ditto, inlaid
Ditto Tables, ditto
Fireproof Safes
Iron Cots and Stretchers, &c., &c.

JM in diamond,
11 cases, ex Beemah, as above,

To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
☞ Without reserve.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, July 12, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Beemah.
JM in diamond,
11 cases ironmongery, platedware, &c.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Beemah, Johnson, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
JK & Co. in square,
1 Case 5 dozen Gents' Patent Leather Boots, kid tops and spring sides
5 Dozen Gents' Patent Leather Slippers, red leather tops
1 ditto ditto Napoleons.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock,
JK & CO. in square,
2 cases boots, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Beemah, Johnson, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
LG,
2 Cases Assorted Concertinas.
To Musical Instrument Sellers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Beemah.
LG,
2 cases concertinas, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Beemah, Johnson, master, from London. Damaged by sea water.
JM—1 Case, containing 12 Gents' Allover Hogskin saddles (colonial shapes)
20 dozen Driving Whips.

To Saddlers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock, viz.,
JM—1 case saddles and whips.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. Alexander Kirker, pawnbroker, Liverpool-street, South Head Road, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 12th, at 2 o'clock,
The remainder of the unredeemed pledges as advertised in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, July 1st and 6th.

Ex Magellan Cloud.

Important Notice to Timber Merchants, Cabinetmakers, Joiners, Builders, and others.

SILVER and RED PINE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 13th July.

On Moon's Wharf (late Duguid's), Miller's Point.

Boards, 8 x 1, 12 x 1, 9 x 1, 8 x ¾, 9 x ¾, 18 x 1½
Plank, 6 x 2, 9 x 2, 8 x 2
Scantling, 4 x 3, 4 x 2, 5 x 2½, 6 x 3, 8 x 3, 3 x 2, 4 x 4, 5 x 3.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Alexander Wilson to sell by auction, on Moon's Wharf (late Duguid's), Miller's Point, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of the schooner Magellan Cloud, just arrived from Pelorus Sound, Middle Island, New Zealand, with the first and only shipment of silver pine and red pine ever received in this colony, and comprising

BOARDS.
1698 feet silver and red pine boards, 8 x 1
20,830 ditto ditto ditto 8 x ¾
162 ditto ditto ditto 9 x ¾
583 ditto ditto ditto 12 x 1
603 ditto ditto ditto 9 x 1
364 ditto ditto ditto 18 x 1½
PLANK.
5169 feet silver and red pine boards, 6 x 2
5390 ditto ditto ditto 5 x 2½
840 ditto ditto ditto 9 x 2
132 ditto ditto ditto 8 x 2
SCANTLING, &c.
5554 feet silver and red pine boards, 4 x 3
3333 ditto ditto ditto 6 x 3
804 ditto ditto ditto 8 x 3
1055 ditto ditto ditto 3 x 2
792 ditto ditto ditto 4 x 4
788 ditto ditto ditto 5 x 3
330 ditto battens, 3 x 1, 4 x 1
Terms at sale.

Oregon Timber.

Balance of the Cargo of Superior Oregon Pine Timber ex Ellen Southard.

THURSDAY, 13th July.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Buyers for Export, and the Trade generally.

Unreserved Clearance Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Moon's Wharf (late Duguid's), Miller's Point, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Ellen Southard.
Oregon pine T. and G. flooring boards
Ditto ditto scantling
Ditto ditto joists
Ditto ditto deals and planks
Ditto ditto square timber.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Tobacco.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July.

For sale without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
15 half-tierces colonial negrohead tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Genuine Swiss Cigars.

THIS DAY.

To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, Exporters, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 cases genuine Swiss cigars.
Terms at sale.

Jams.

THIS DAY.

To Grocers, Confectioners, Pastrycooks, and others.

Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 cases Wotherspoon's assorted jams, 1 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

3-Bushel Bags.

THIS DAY.

First Lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 bales 3-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

Groceries.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July.

Important Preliminary Announcement to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, general groceries, and provisions.
Full particulars of which will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

Bacon.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 cases prime English bacon (middles.)
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 tons Java table rice, in small bags.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

Entire Cargo of Choice Mauritius Counter, Crystal, and Ration Sugars, now landing
Ex Melrose, from Mauritius.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July.

Important and attractive announcement to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.
N.B.—Samples on view at the Rooms on and after Tuesday.

The Auctioneers have much pleasure in requesting the attention of the trade and other buyers to the Sale of the Cargo per Melrose, which comprises a selection of all the best and most suitable Sugars to be found at Mauritius, having been purchased by a gentleman who, from his large experience in the trade to this colony, was thoroughly conversant with our wants, as will be seen on reference to the list. A portion of the sugar is packed in small bags.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 302, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Melrose, from Mauritius,
BMF,

Antoinette,	85 bags ration sugar
Les Rochers,	499 small bags counter ditto
La Louise	494 bags ditto
Mont Mascal ..	39 bags ration ditto
Ditto	206 bags ditto ditto
Les Rochers	1632 small bags counter
Solferino	232 bags ration ditto
Ditto	48 ditto counter ditto
Ditto	100 ditto ration ditto
Ditto	138 ditto counter ditto
Ditto	294 ditto ration ditto
Ditto	160 ditto good ditto ditto
La Louise	505 ditto counter ditto
Trianon	244 ditto counter ditto
Ditto	166 ditto ditto ditto
Di to	130 ditto ditto ditto
Ditto	16 ditto crystal ditto
Ditto	84 ditto ditto ditto
Labourdonnais ..	50 ditto counter ditto
Antoinette	120 ditto ration ditto
Union..........	36 ditto fine counter
Sauveterre......	166 ditto good ration ditto
Ditto	93 ditto counter ditto
Ripaille	31 ditto yellow crystal ditto
Ditto	36 ditto ditto ditto
Ditto	21 ditto ditto ditto
Bon Accueil	33 ditto good ration ditto
Union St. Felix..	95 ditto white crystal ditto
Australia	35 ditto ration ditto
Bon Air........	111 small bags yellow crystal ditto
Belle Vue	911 bags counter ditto
Raffray	82 ditto white grain ditto ditto
Ditto	100 yellow crystal ditto
Ditto	18 ditto ditto ditto
Benares........	183 white crystal ditto
Bois Rouge	126 small bags good counter ditto
Ditto	194 ditto ditto ditto.

Currants.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 barrels new Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

Flour.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July.

To Millers, Bakers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

On account of whom it may concern.

On Grafton Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at 3,
20 tons flour.
Terms, cash.

Adelaide Flour.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lady Emma, from Adelaide.
More or less damaged.

WEDNESDAY, 12th July.

Duffield's Flour.

To Millers, Bakers, Storekeepers, and others.
On Grafton Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores, on Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at 3,
18 bags Duffield's superfine flour
40 ditto ditto fine ditto
89 ditto ditto household ditto.
Terms, cash.

TOWN OF MUDGEE.

Suburban Block of Land, 10 Acres, close to the town, being lot 68, as per Government plan, granted to L. J. Griot.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above suburban block of land, town of Mudgee.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
ESTATES OF NELSON LAWSON, ESQ.

MONDAY NEXT, 17th July.

LOT 1.—OAKFIELDS, MUDGEE,
The Residence of NELSON LAWSON, Esq.

LOT 2.—GREYSTAINES, PROSPECT.

LOT 3.—TOWN OF MUDGEE,
Land and Improvements, occupied by Mr. E. Bayley.

LOT 4.—COUNTY BLIGH,
8050 Acres, County of Bligh, with various improvements.
In Lots to suit Purchasers.

LOT 5.—MOUNT MAITLAND, KURRAJONG, 500 ACRES, on WHEENEY Creek, opposite Mr. LAMROCK'S, a few miles from the RICHMOND RAILWAY STATION.

LOT 6.—COUNTY BLIGH, 2080 ACRES, Harrison's Plains, Coolah, comprising the following grants, being among the early selections of the late WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq.:—
Harrison's Plains, 800 acres, adjoining the town reserve.
Coolahburragundy Creek, 640 acres.
Bernarnar Plains and Coolahburragundy Creek, 640 acres, adjoining Chambers' 2560 acres.
, These valuable lands will be sold in one or three lots, to suit purchasers.

LOT 7.—HARTLEY.
316 Acres, Lawson's Grant, Vale of Clwyd, county of Cook, on the Lett River. The land fronts the New Bathurst Road, adjoins Blackett's 320 acres and the village reserve.

☞ The undersigned beg specially to announce that the WHOLE OF THE ABOVE VALUABLE PROPERTIES will be POSITIVELY SOLD IN THE ABOVE ORDER, on
MONDAY NEXT, 17th July.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

UPPER FORT-STREET.

Two 2-story Brick-built Houses, Nos. 32 and 34, Upper Fort-street, immediately opposite the Flagstaff and Observatory.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 32½ FEET to UPPER FORT-STREET, with a depth of about 64 feet, on which are those TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 32 and 34, Fort-street, on stone foundations, and having slated roofs, containing each 4 good rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with yards having front entrances, &c., and now realising at a low rental £123 10s. per annum.

☞ These houses are in excellent condition, and well and substantially built and finished. The property is a most desirable city investment, as it secures from its convenient, elevated, and beautiful position, constant good tenants.
An inspection is invited prior to the sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ROCKHAMPTON AND YAAMBA,
QUEENSLAND.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.
By order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. HENRIQUES and CO.

The following Important and Valuable Properties:—

ROCKHAMPTON.
FREEHOLDS.

LOT 1.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, at the corner of WILLIAM and KENT STREETS, upon which are erected those substantial premises known as the FREEMASONS' ARMS HOTEL.

LOT 2.—ONE ACRE OF LAND, having 500 feet frontage to the DAWSON ROAD, and bounded by ATHELSTANE and SHORT STREETS.

LOT 3.—THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND, in the parish of KARKOL (being portion No. 31), situated on the west bank of the PINK LILY LAGOON, to which it has a considerable frontage.

LEASEHOLDS.

LOT 4.—THIRTY-TWO PERCHES of LAND, having a frontage of 66 feet to QUAY-STREET, being allotment No. 5 of section 105, held under lease from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., having about 20 years to run, at the nominal ground-rent of £19 per annum, with power of purchase.

LOT 5.—HALF AN ACRE, having a frontage to BOLSOVER-STREET, being allotment No. 14 of section 27, held under lease from Thomas Holt, Esq., having about 19 years to run, and subject to a ground-rent of £20 per annum, with power of purchase, together with cottage residence, &c.

LOT 6.—FIFTEEN ACRES TWO ROODS and FIFTEEN PERCHES of LAND, near the reserve for public recreation, being allotment No. 43, held under lease from Thomas Holt, Esq., having about 19 years to run, and subject to a ground-rent of £15 per annum, with power of purchase.

YAAMBA.
FREEHOLDS.

LOT 7.—TWO ROODS and Thirty-two and a half Perches of Land, situated in the Town of YAAMBA, having a frontage of 132 feet to BOURKE-STREET, being allotment No. 4 of section No. 1.

LOT 8.—Half an Acre of Land, having a frontage of 132 feet to GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 8 of section 14.

LOT 9.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in AUGUSTUS-STREET, being allotment No. 3 of section 14.

LOT 10.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 6 of section 10.

LOT 11.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 6 of section 14.

SOUTH YAAMBA.

LOT 12.—HALF AN ACRE of LAND in MAYOR-STREET, being allotment No. 3 of section 1.

LOT 13.—HALF AN ACRE of LAND in GLENMORE-STREET, being allotment No. 10 of section 2.

Titles unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. HENRIQUES and CO., of Rockhampton, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 24th JULY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above valuable
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, occupying some of the most important positions in the towns of ROCKHAMPTON and YAAMBA.

Plans on view at the Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained, and deeds of title examined.

Terms at sale.

Tolls of the Richmond Bridge.

MR. GEORGE GUEST has received instructions from the Directors of the Richmond Bridge Company to sell by auction, at the Woolpack Inn, North Richmond, on MONDAY, the 24th July,
A lease for one year of the tolls derivable from the crossing of the Richmond Bridge, to commence from the 1st day of August, 1865, and ending the 31st day of July, 1866, both days inclusive.

Two sureties will be required to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of the conditions, which will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Pick of Cornwallis.

Rich Agricultural Farm.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. George Fleming to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, at Mr. G. S. Hall's Hotel, Windsor,
3 or 5 years' lease of that compact farm, containing 97 acres, situate at Cornwallis, lately in the occupation of Mr. James B. Ridge.
This valuable farm is acknowledged by all parties to be equal to any in the colony; nearly the whole is under cultivation; a snug cottage, sheds, &c., erected on the land.
Terms, rent half-yearly.

For Sale, the screw steamer SOUCHAYS.

In the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria. FI. FA. WOODVILLE and ANOTHER, Plaintiffs, and CHAPPLE and ANOTHER, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHERIFF of the colony of Victoria will cause to be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1865, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the screw steamship SOUCHAYS, 591 tons gross, 436 tons net register, 140 horse power, together with masts, yards, standing and running rigging, cabin furniture, fittings, &c. Further particulars in future advertisements.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE, Saturday.—Before Messrs. W. Bowman, S. Tuckerman, E. Powell, and J. B. Johnston, Justices of the Peace. Joseph Stahl was brought up charged with having stolen a large quantity of vine cuttings, the property of Gottlob Mongold, of Wilmington, near Riverstone. The parties were Germans. The defendant had formerly resided upon the Wilmington Vineyard, but had recently been displaced by Mrs. Betts, the landlady, and the property let to the complainant Mongold. It seemed that on the night of Wednesday, the 5th instant, some persons had entered complainant's vineyard, and cut and stolen a large quantity of the vines; and the stocks had been so severely cut in many places that they would not be able to bear again for two years. Suspicion fell upon Stahl, the former tenant, who resided at his own place about a mile off, and was known to be in want of cuttings. A search warrant was procured, and several bundles of cuttings of the red muscatel and a particular white grape description, corresponding with those taken away, were found concealed in his cellar. These were identified by the complainant and his witnesses as being his property. The defendant attempted to account for their possession by showing that a vine-dresser, on the Blacktown Road, named Beckhouse, had the same day from his son a quantity of cuttings, but they were of a mixed kind, and the other evidence was of a contradictory character—so much so, that the Bench could not place any reliance upon it. Mr. Coley, for the defendant, objected to the charge as laid under the Act 7 and 8 George IV., c. 29, sec. 42, maintaining that a vineyard was not a garden, and that vines were not "plants;" but after hearing Mr. Walker on the other side, the Bench overruled the objections, and found the defendant guilty, mulcting him in a fine of £5, damages £1, and costs £1 1s.

QUEENSLAND.

We are in receipt of papers from Queensland up to the 8th July.

From the *Courier* of the 8th instant we take the following items:—

"The *Rockhampton Bulletin*, of July 1st, reports that an inquiry, at which the presence of the public and members of the Press were excluded, was held on Thursday, the 29th June, at the Court-house. From inquiries since made, we learnt that "the inquiry" was conducted before the Police Magistrate, and had reference to the conduct of constable Maher, of the Bowen police force, who suffered a prisoner named James Bruce, alias Kerr, alias Alpine M'Pherson, to escape from his custody at Mackay, on the Pioneer River, on Saturday, the 10th ultimo. The escape was made owing to apparently culpable carelessness on the part of Maher, while the Diamantina, steamer, was at that port. Maher was escorting the prisoner from Bowen to Rockhampton, under committal for trial at the October assizes, on the charge of shooting at Mr. R. H. Willis, on the Houghton River. The depositions taken before the Police Magistrate, with that officer's report upon the case, are to be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Police at Brisbane, for judgment. The prisoner is still at liberty. Maher, pending the issue of the proceedings, has been suspended.

The *Courier* also reproduces the following extract from the *Port Denison Times* of June 10th, which having reference to Leichhardt, will be of interest to those who are in favour of the present "search expedition." It is a statement made by James Morrill, who, as is known to many of our readers, was for many years living with the blacks. Morrill says:—"I am exceedingly sorry no steps were taken to trace Leichhardt when I first came in and was in Brisbane, for then I should have been happy to join such an expedition. From 1850 to 1860, before the whites commenced destroying the blacks indiscriminately, the northern tribes were well disposed towards the whites. In 1855 it was reported among the tribe I was with that a party of whites were to the north, and afterwards I heard that all this party, except one man, had grown thin and died. This I suppose to have been King's party. About six months after this I heard of another party of whites; they were said to be to the N.W. of Mount Elliot, half-way between that and the Gulf, and were described as having a large number of horses and cattle; but I never heard what became of this second party. Is it not possible that this was Leichhardt's? There was a report in 1849 that the explorer was cut off and massacred by the blacks of the Maranoa district. Now by my own experience I do not think this is true. Had he been cut off it is not likely they would have killed him; but on the contrary would do everything to preserve him—even going without food themselves to supply him. Even supposing they had killed so large a party, I must have heard of it, for the news soon spreads from tribe to tribe. It is quite possible Leichhardt is still alive, but I think he is very far north. Of course he has heard of a white settlement being formed; but the blacks are such story-tellers that he would hesitate about believing the report; and even if he did believe them, he dare not trust himself to travel through perhaps hostile tribes. If he is dead, it is from want of water; the blacks would never let him starve; and when a fight took place they would carry him away out of danger. I think it is almost certain that some of his party survive, and are now with the blacks in the extreme North. At all events, the expedition could obtain some information as to his destiny, for the very men who killed him would not hesitate to confess it."

The Gayndah correspondent of the *Maryborough Chronicle*, in a communication dated the 1st July, gives the following account of the discovery of the body of the Dalby mailman:—"On Monday last, intelligence reached town that the body of Wilson, the missing mailman, had been found in a waterhole, about sixty yards off the road, between an out station of Coranga (in charge of Mr. Cutler), and Cave Creek. Consequently, the coroner (Dr. Stevenson) proceeded to the spot to hold an inquest, and to examine the body. It may be in the memory of your readers that about five weeks ago Wilson mysteriously disappeared; he was seen at Coranga, but after that no trace could be found of him, and it was supposed that he absconded, after having appropriated the contents of the mail bags. This idea was strengthened when it became known that a cheque was missing that had been forwarded in the Boondooma mail bag some weeks previous, and information had been laid against him (Wilson). Just at this time he suddenly disappears; he is branded as a felon, and sought after as one. But now it happens that he is found dead some few yards off his track, and in such a state as to leave scarcely a doubt on the mind of the coroner but that he had been murdered. On the first discovery of the body it was imagined that he had been thrown from his horse, and dragged to the waterhole where he was found; but it was found that the place is quite impossible for a horse to approach, the side being nearly perpendicular, and composed of solid sandstone, and the bottom of the hole of the same stone, broken up: the water, in the deepest part, being about five feet. There were no marks of a horse's slipping down, or anything that could make it probable that a horse had been in close proximity to the place at all; but even allowing that a horse had fallen in, it is the opinion of the coroner that he would have been killed, or be so much hurt as to incapacitate him from getting out. Hence arises a question—Where is the horse he was riding with the mail? Nothing has been seen or heard of it, though well known on the line. A horse he was leading naked was found close by, and its being left alone makes the matter still more mysterious; but what is still more so, the body and horse were found in a paddock. Now arises another question—How came the horse with the mail to get out of the paddock? To return to the man himself. It appears, from Mr. Cutler's evidence, that Wilson left his place about 9 o'clock in the morning, and should have been at Cave Creek about half-past 10; he was perfectly sober, and in apparent good health, and appeared in his usual spirits. Nothing more is known till his body is discovered by some men shooting. The whole thing is a fearful mystery. It was supposed he might have committed suicide, but he is found in water scarcely deep enough to drown him; but what is still more against such a supposition, his skull is found fearfully smashed, and one hole in particular right through it, as if by a blow by some blunt instrument, and his arm broken in two places. The coroner, from the appearance of the body, from the evidence of Mr. Cutler, from the disappearance of the horse with the mail, I think is not mistaken in concluding that Wilson was foully murdered and robbed. No suspicion is fixed on anyone, and the whole thing is still involved in mystery. Hoping that in my next I may have to tell of more light being thrown on this dark deed, I will conclude my lengthy epistle."

The Complimentary Dinner given to the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, at Brisbane, formed a prominent topic of conversation. The *Courier* says that it was "One of the most graceful compliments which could be showed to a gentleman who has alike distinguished himself as a politician, a statesman, and a member of the upper branch of the legal profession."

THE TALGAI DIGGINGS.—The Mayor (Mr. T. G. Robinson) who has just returned from Talgai, says there are a large number of persons working there, and all appear to entertain sanguine opinions of success in their future operations. He states that considerable business is being done, and that three public-houses are in existence. He brought down 100 oz. of gold for Patrick Liddy—37 ounces of which had been obtained from quartz crushed by the machine, and the balance the produce of alluvial diggings. A shaft had been sunk to a depth of 180 feet, 10 feet of which consisted of excellent coal, and gold had been struck at that depth. The diggers state they require another crushing machine, there being sufficient quartz now ready for crushing to keep the present machine in full operation for six months. He entertains a more favourable opinion of the diggings than he held previous to personal inspection.—*Toowoomba Chronicle.*

VICTORIA.

We are in receipt of papers from Victoria up to the 8th instant.

We subjoin extracts from the *Argus* of the 7th instant.

The execution of Peter Dotselaere, for the murder of Catherine Sarah Jacobs, took place at the gaol yesterday morning. It will be remembered that the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sittings, for having, on the night of the 28th of May, murdered a woman with whom he had for some time been living at a house in Latrobe-street East. It appeared that the deed was instigated by feelings of jealousy, arising from the fact that this woman was about to be married to some young man with whom she had become acquainted in the country. A petition was presented to the Executive on behalf of the prisoner, but after he was made acquainted with the decision, that the sentence passed upon him would be carried out, he awaited his fate with great apparent resignation. He was attended early yesterday morning by the Rev. D. Lordon, and the last duties of a spiritual attendant were performed by the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale, who was present at the time of execution. At the appointed hour (ten o'clock) the door of the prisoner's cell was opened, and he was pinioned outside the cell by the executioner. During this operation, and while standing on the drop, he made no remark of any kind, seemed utterly passive, and his attention appeared to be totally absorbed in listening to the prayers which were recited by the clergyman. He appeared very pale, but showed no other sign of emotion or fear. Life appeared to be extinct almost instantly after the fall of the drop. The formal inquest was held upon the remains in the afternoon, and the usual verdict returned. Dotselaere is entered in the gaol books as having arrived in the ship Suttleyoung (?) in 1861. He is described as aged thirty-four years, a native of Belgium, a Roman Catholic, by calling a sailor. It appears that immediately after his arrival here, in February, 1861, he met with an accident on board the vessel in the bay, and received an injury to the leg, which necessitated his removal to the hospital. He remained there for eighteen months as a patient, and was afterwards employed as servant and bed-maker up to the time of the murder. He was regarded as a steady inoffensive man while he lived in the hospital, and nothing was known by the hospital authorities with reference to his conduct since he has been residing outside. This change took place in consequence of his having represented that he was about to be married.

The body of a man, named John Sharland Burrow, a labourer, was discovered dreadfully mutilated early on Thursday morning, upon the railway at Williamstown, near the crossing leading to the butts. According to the evidence taken at the inquest, which was held before Dr. Maclean yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the deceased had been run over by the midnight down train from Melbourne. He had spent the evening with a friend, and had parted from him only an hour before the accident, in good health and quite sober, with the intention of returning to his lodgings. There was an idea at first that the man had committed suicide from poverty, and from his having been recently robbed of a large sum of money in Melbourne; but there was nothing elicited at the inquiry to justify the suspicion, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed." The deceased was 30 years of age, unmarried, and was a native of Devonshire, in England.

MURDER AT SUNBURY.—The body of a man who, it is believed, came by his death by foul means, was found lying on Monday morning, the 3rd July, beside the garden fence of a man named Hornville, resident at Sunbury. From the appearances of the body, it seems that deceased was murdered by being struck on the head by some heavy instrument, and that he was conveyed after death to the place where his body was found. It is further supposed that the body had not been lying long where it was found before it was discovered, and also that death had not taken place beyond two or three hours before. An inquest was held upon the body on the 6th instant by the district coroner, Mr. Candler. The deceased was named Henry Junod, and it appears, from the statements of the witnesses, that he was one of a party of Swiss vignerons at work at the Bald-hill Vineyard, near Sunbury. Three men suspected of the murder were present in custody. Several witnesses were examined, and the inquest adjourned until the 11th instant.

An extensive robbery has been perpetrated at one of the Melbourne banks, under somewhat remarkable circumstances. The property stolen consists of Victorian Government debentures to the value of £10,000, of which the following are the particulars: £25 debentures, numbered from 46,138 to 46,177; £50 debentures, numbered from 40,057 to 40,078, and from 42,410 to 42,418; and £100, numbered from 23,800 to 23,879. They were the property of a gentleman residing at Hobart Town, who kept them in a box locked up with one of Chubb's patent locks. This box was deposited, several months ago, in the safe of the Union Bank of Australia, the owner of the debentures keeping the key of the box. On opening the box this week, he discovered that the whole of the securities had been abstracted. There was no appearance of the lock having been forced, and by what means, or by whom the robbery was effected is at present enveloped in considerable mystery. Suspicion has fallen upon a former official of the bank; and it is stated that information has been obtained that he had disposed of about £2000 worth of the missing debentures some time since.—*Argus*, July 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pitt, who left Melbourne suddenly for Tasmania last week, has placed in the hands of the Government his resignation of his appointment on the Victorian Volunteer Staff. "Urgent private affairs" are the reasons assigned for the resignation, and these, it is understood, will lead Colonel Pitt to proceed to England without delay. The *Gazette* of yesterday notifies that this officer's resignation has been accepted by the Governor in Council.—*Argus*, July 8.

Two cases, which came before the City Court yesterday, forcibly illustrate the need for some provision for relieving the destitution which exists here in common with all populous communities, and for which at present there is no relief but the chance and scanty aid of private charity. One of these was that of a girl, named Louisa Looker, who went to the police-station a few nights ago to obtain a night's shelter. She was disabled in her right hand and arm by paralysis, and said that she came down from Beechworth to get her hand cured, but after having been a month under treatment at the hospital, the paralysis was declared incurable. She had been staying in lodgings, but was turned out, as she had no means of paying her account. She was unable to work, and was quite destitute of means or friends. The other case was that of a woman named Mary A. Bordman, who came before the Court with two young children, one an infant in arms, the other aged two or three years. She stated that she was deserted by her husband three months ago, and had not been able to learn anything of him. During the interval, she had been supporting herself and children by doing what little work she could, and by disposing of the few articles she possessed. She now had to leave the place at which she had been staying, and as she was unable to struggle longer against her circumstances, she requested relief in some shape from the Bench. If her eldest child could be provided for, she thought she could earn support for herself and the youngest one. The Bench felt some difficulty in dealing with the cases. The women were not properly before the Court on any charge, and they were reluctant to send them to gaol. It was impossible to send them to the Immigrants' Home, that being at present full. They were consequently discharged; that is to say, they were turned adrift to the streets, homeless and destitute. A small sum from the poor-box was given to the mother of the two children, and Mr. Sturt promised to mention her case to the Ladies' Benevolent Society.—*Argus.*

TASMANIA.

We have Hobart Town papers to the 5th instant, and Launceston papers to the 4th. An "extraordinary" of the *Hobart Town Advertiser*, of the 5th, has the following paragraph from a correspondent, headed "Important Discovery of Gold at Devil's Den, Launceston:"—"A man named Stuart, brother of J. L. Stuart, has just arrived in Launceston, and reports that he has obtained a fine specimen of gold at the Devil's Den, about twenty-four miles north of Launceston, on the George Town Road. The ground is paying his party at the rate of an ounce and a half per man per week. The gold increases in size the farther they drive. The heaviest nuggets average from five grains to one pennyweight each. This gold is still obtained by J. L. Stuart and party, who have been six months prospecting in the neighbourhood of Piper's River. The gold is not water-worn. The party are working in a hill at present." The following is appended, quoted as from the *Examiner*:—"Gold Prospecting at the Devil's Den.—It will be remembered that rather more than a fortnight since a communication from Messrs. J. L. Stuart and party appeared in our columns in reference to their prospecting operations at a locality known as the 'Devil's Den,' Piper's River. They were then working a cutting from west to east, to find out the best ground before commencing to drive into the hill. We have now the pleasure of being able to announce that they have succeeded in discovering four apparently rich leads in the side of the hill; but as yet have confined their attentions to one, which has been driven in about fifteen feet. In three days last week an ounce and a half of rough nuggetty gold was procured from this lead, and it was found that the size of the nuggets increased as the men worked on. The lead consists of quartz gravel resting on a bed of sandstone. From all we can hear, these enterprising prospectors are confident of having at last found a paying gold-field in Tasmania, and we heartily wish their expectations may be realised. Certainly these last results are most encouraging. We hope to have further particulars in a few days. Several other parties are about to proceed to this locality, which, by the way, has had the satanic appellation of the 'Devil's Den' applied to it because of the numbers of native devils and other wild animals, such as hyenas, which frequent it."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We are in receipt of papers from South Australia up to the 5th of July.

From the *South Australian Register* of the 3rd instant we take the following:—

On Sunday morning, the 2nd instant, a fatal accident occurred in the Port of Adelaide. A seaman named Frederic Nash, belonging to the Runnymede, whilst proceeding with some other seamen on board the Thames, lying in the Company's Dock, fell from the stage into the water, and when taken out a few minutes after was found to be quite dead. It was presumed that in falling he must have struck his head against one of the piles.

The first step in the direction of illuminating the streets of Adelaide with gas was made on Saturday evening, July 1, when the lamps placed in the various squares, according to the resolution of the City Council, were lighted. The moon shone very brightly and therefore the full effect of the artificial light was not apparent. Numbers, however, were attracted together to witness the novelty, thereby thinning to some extent the too generally overcrowded pavements of Rundle and Hindley streets.

A correspondent of the *South Australian Register*, named Scannell, strongly recommends the cultivation in South Australia of the olive as a tree for planting the Park lands. He says that the present season is suitable for planting the trees, and he therefore feels impelled to recur to the subject touched upon by him in a previous letter. "In that letter I shewed, says he, the extent to which the cultivation of the olive is carried in Southern Europe, so that it is in many districts a principal article of export, and a source of wealth. For beautifying the city no better tree could be selected, being evergreen in our climate, and contrasting well with the foliage of those already growing. The olives planted on the West Park lands, I believe, by the Sheriff, attract the attention of all travellers to the Port, and are much admired. The gum itself is not hardier, and probably not so long lived; olives of ten centuries being by no means rare in the old world. As a shade in summer hardly any native tree has its equal, whilst with these advantages it combines another, viz., that by planting them to the same extent as the gum trees have been planted (10,000) a new branch of industry and source of wealth would be opened up. Within a comparatively short time they would return to the city a considerable yearly revenue. There are now in Adelaide olive trees about twenty years old, whose annual yield is equal to ten gallons of oil. Taking this at the long value of 6s. per gallon, and assuming the fruit to be a third the value of the oil, would leave 20s. as the least value of the produce, which would increase under favourable conditions year by year for a century. I am aware that at present olives scarcely pay for gathering, but they would grow into value if obtainable in quantity sufficient to make the oil pressing worth attention as a separate calling. For planting, seedlings would be preferable, as yielding the best oil, and they are to be had for about 5s. per hundred. From 10,000 olives at ten years old a return of certainly £2000 a-year would accrue; in twenty years, £10,000 a-year would flow into the city coffers, and of the acceptable character of such an addition to the revenue at any time there cannot be two opinions. Whilst the city funds would thus benefit, there would be produced from this source alone 100,000 gallons of oil per annum, for which, and for any quantity, however large, which South Australia may produce, there is an ample demand at a good price. However doubtfully our wines may be received in Great Britain, there would be but one opinion of our oil. In this respect the olive has an advantage over the vine, for whilst wine is produced by a delicate and somewhat uncertain chemical process, oil is obtained by one strictly mechanical, and the fruit being in fair condition, the oil must certainly be good. It may be said that the labour of gathering would be too costly; but in many places the berries are permitted to ripen and fall from the tree, when they are more easily collected. Moreover, in every rising city is to be found a class of labour continually increasing, and not easily available, viz., that of destitute children, and maimed and aged people, to whom such employment would be a boon. Then the planting of olives on a large scale on the Park Lands would induce private individuals to plant also, and thus, without going in the least out of their way, the Council would have the honour of founding a branch of industry destined at no distant period to supply the wants of the colony, and furnish its thousands to swell our list of exports."

The question as to the power of Judges to invalidate colonial laws by their decisions was engaging considerable attention, and the Hon. J. Baker had moved a resolution in the Council on the subject. The resolution was to the following effect:—"That it is of the utmost importance to the efficient action of the Legislature, and to the interest of the community generally, that all doubts as to the validity of the laws hitherto passed by the colonial Legislature, and as to the legality of the appointment of any of the Judges of the Supreme Court, should be forthwith removed. That the placing before Parliament of copies of all despatches and opinions on the subject, in possession of the Governor or Government, would tend to advance that object, and facilitate the adoption of the necessary steps to obtain it. And that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to cause copies of such despatches and opinions to be laid upon the table of this Council." A debate ensued in the House upon the matter, which is commented upon by the *Register* in these terms in a leader which appeared in that paper on the 5th instant. "Our laws are to be validated. So the Chief Secretary says. Despatches giving intimation of still further despatches appear to be in the hands of his Excellency the Governor, and it is believed that by this time the House of Commons may have given some half a minute's attention to the passing of a bill for validating the laws of South Australia—a measure which is not likely to have excited any discussion, but which, by its reference to this part of the world, may have just reminded Mr. Cox, of Finsbury, that Victoria is the capital of New South Wales, and have caused Lord Dundreary to give a thought to his brother Sam, who in early life 'went out to Australia to make sheep.' Still the matter is important to us, whether his lordship cares about it or not. We want validating and something more. We must have an Imperial law to declare that our local Acts of Parliament are as good as though they had been passed by the House of Commons itself, and it will be all the better if in addition it contains a clause limiting the power of the Judges to such functions as English Judges perform. In England a Judge takes an Act of Parliament which has been duly passed and administers it; but here he looks to see how it has been passed, and even when he is satisfied on that point, he compares its clauses with the whole range of written and unwritten laws which exist at home, and seeks to discover whether it is not opposed or repugnant to some of these. In assuming this vast power the colonial Judge imitates his American brother, for the laws of the United States do place the Judicature in some respect above the Legislature. But there is no British law to this effect. Our Judges have not brought this authority from England with them. No commission and no Act of Parliament gives it. They take it because they believe it is their duty to construe colonial laws with English laws, and out of these to make a law of their own which shall be the law of South Australia. Now this sort of Judge-made law is objectionable, for it places the whole colony at the mercy of a majority of the Supreme Court. Two of their Honors can say that an Act of Parliament is not an Act of Parliament, and can set it aside, although it has been submitted to her Majesty and allowed to become law. If, then, colonial legislation is not to be a mere farce, the Imperial Parliament must do something more than validate past laws. It must declare that future laws shall be administered without question of their validity after they have been approved of by her Majesty. We shall want a validating Act every year if this precaution is not taken."

The eighth annual meeting of the South Australian Bush Mission was held in Freeman-street Chapel on Monday evening, July 3. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was but a very limited attendance. Mr. N. Blyth, M.P., occupied the chair. A report was read and adopted. The assets of the society were stated to be £529 5s., and the liabilities £521 2s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £8 2s. 1d. —*S. A. Register*, July 4.

REPORTED GOLD-FIELD.—A Menindee correspondent states that a shepherd named Littlefield has discovered gold not far from Mount Murchison, and that his statement is regarded as important by the settlers. We have also received a letter from a gentleman in Adelaide to the effect that Littlefield is on his way to town for the purpose of making a claim under the Gold-fields Regulations. We understand that the place of discovery is near the Barrier Ranges. This is the country which the Government sent an exploring expedition to a few years ago in order to search for gold. The geology of the neighbourhood has always struck people familiar with gold-fields, and it is known that some of Captain Sturt's party found indications of mineral wealth in the same place.—*South Australian Register*, July 3.

NEW CALEDONIA.

We are in receipt of the *Moniteur*, of New Caledonia, up to the 25th ultimo.

The Governor has published an Ordinance, settling the various durations of time to be allowed for the computation of passage-money to be paid by persons travelling from any one part of the colony to another.

On the 28th of May last—the anniversary of the inauguration of the Penitentiary works on the Island of Nou—the Governor and his lady landed, at half-past 9 a.m., in Paddon Creek, where they were received by M. Dugat, the director of the establishment. The prisoners received the Governor with every demonstration of respect. The Governor and his lady then attended Mass with the *detenus* and the Rev. Father Bertrand preached a sermon to the men, pointing out that a steady persistence in their duty as labourers would be that which, on every consideration, was best for them.

At the conclusion of the service the Governor and his lady partook of a collation at the residence of the Director of the Penitentiary. A large number of visitors arrived from the Port de France about noon, and purchases were made by them of articles manufactured by the convicts—*ouvriers de la transportation* as they are called—at a bazaar which they were allowed to open for this purpose. The free population were taken back to the port in the evening.

Reports have been published in the official organ on the cattle disease in New Caledonia, and on the geological features of the eastern and western coast. It is stated that crystalline quartz has been found at St. Louis on the Tontouta River.

"OLD CLO'."

COLERIDGE once asked one of that peripatetic tribe who are so very solicitous about our cast-off garments, why it was he and his tribe invariably called out "Old clo'." "If, sir," said he, "you had to call 'Old clothes' as often as I have, you would be very glad to call 'Old clo'.'" The answer was so sensible that the folly seemed on the part of the essayist in asking the question. These old clothes men, dingy, greasy, and importunate, are workers in our great social hive of far greater importance than most people suspect. They may be looked upon as superior scavengers, whose duty it is to relieve us of our rejected garments and to put them again into circulation among different classes of the population, home and foreign. The old clothesman proper is invariably a Jew, but amongst the most indigent of that clever people. Nevertheless, when he is offered a bargain, it is always found that he is in possession of capital sufficient for the occasion. The explanation of this apparently anomalous circumstance is a very creditable one to the richer members of the Hebrew community, who are in the habit of lending weekly large sums to these collectors, who return the money every Saturday night. They are charged no interest for the use of the money, and we are informed that defalcations are never known among them.

The greater portion of our cast-off clothes find their way to the auction mart in Houndsditch, through the agency of these men; but at certain seasons of the year, the inevitable "coster," who is always on the look-out for profitable speculations, supplements the regular "old clo'" man, and for the time, we fancy, supersedes him. Many people who have an objection to take money of a poor man for cast-off clothes, have no objection to barter them away for articles of use or ornament; consequently, when the spring comes round, we find the street-hawkers' barrows suddenly blooming with flowers, with which they coax many a man's third-best coat from his good lady at home, who cannot resist their importunate appeals, especially when backed by such charming flowers. By the combined powers of persuasion of these two classes of collectors, an enormous amount of old garments find their way every day to the Houndsditch Old Clothes Exchange, which forms the centre of the trade in the metropolis, and whence the frowsy garments are again distributed, disguised in a thousand ways, for foreign and home consumption.

We must not forget, however, still another class of collectors, who pride themselves upon a position far above those we have mentioned—those who advertise for articles of wearing apparel "for exportation to Australia." There are many persons who object to sell their old clothes for fear they may be recognised on the backs of strangers by their friends: this little fib touching the demand for the cast-off garments on the part of our children on the other side of the Pacific, is invented to calm the fears of numerous persons on this head. Gold-diggers and sheep farmers are far too well off to require our leavings; indeed, the circulation of old clothes is rather towards the old country, an immense amount arriving every year for purposes we shall mention presently.

The Old Clothes Exchange, then, which we may term the heart of the trade, is one of the most curious places in London. Before any person is allowed to enter the enclosure he must pay a halfpenny, which goes into the pocket of the proprietor of the Exchange. The market is divided into two large spaces, partly open and partly covered in. The dealers meet here every morning except Saturday; and here they turn out their bags, containing the collection of the preceding day, and the exchange begins. The volubility of the salesmen, the stench of the filthy and frowsy clothes, the eagerness with which bargains are carried on, render the scene curious, if not particularly odorous. But clothes are sold here as well as exchanged. Wholesale dealers, whose transactions are on a very large scale, attend the market, and purchase articles in their own particular line. Some of these only purchase for the Irish market. To see the piles of clothes regularly built up, and forming bales ten feet square, which are almost daily forwarded to the sister country, one would imagine that Pat never had anything on his back but the leavings of England. Others are exported to Holland; but to the latter country a superior class of old garments are sent. The red coats of our infantry are largely purchased for this market; and on inquiry we find that they are converted into under-waistcoats, which the lower class Dutchmen wear next to their skins. The damp of Holland necessitates the use of warm clothing, and there is a prejudice in favour of the colour red—or rather, we should not say prejudice, but a popular feeling, founded on a philosophical truth, as it is well known that red absorbs heat better than any other colour.

A very large amount of black clothing, which is not good enough to be revived and worn again, is exported to France to make caps. Indeed, the destination of most black cloth before it falls into the condition of "a land rag" for manure, is to make caps. Cloth that the French will not take for this purpose goes to Russia and Poland. The class of second-hand clothes most eagerly sought after by the collectors are regimentals, state liveries, and uniforms of all kinds. A large dealer in these garments showed us over his store the other day, and the wardrobe in his possession was certainly most surprising. When the liveries are much worn, the gold braid is stripped off them, and the cloth is cut up for other purposes; but well preserved regimentals and liveries are amongst the most valuable articles of export. Perhaps the very best scarlet uniforms are kept in this country, to be sold to the costumiers who provide for masqueraders; but those that are a little worn go abroad, and are sold in the great German fairs, for the purpose of making facings for some of the civic officials of the Northern Powers.

A far more glorious destiny, however, awaits the liveries of our civic chief magistrates. Large packages of these, together with Royal uniforms, beadles' coats, and court suits, regularly find their way to the Gold Coast, to adorn the manly forms of the black chiefs. A field-marshal's hat, for instance, is sure to find its final resting-place on one of their woolly heads. In some unaccountable manner, a large amount of valuable seamen's clothing is always passing through the hands of the Jews in this market. Monkey-jackets that cost, say, seventeen shillings a-piece, can be purchased here, we are told, in any numbers, for eight shillings each. We can understand the Government storekeepers getting rid of the old round-jackets which they may have in store, as the sailors will not wear them any longer; and the old square-toed shoes, again, do not suit Jack's fancy, consequently they must be disposed of by auction; but there is some mystery about these monkey-jackets, which the dealers do not feel inclined to clear up.

Besides the Clothes Exchange—which is divided into two portions, one for male and the other for female attire—there is a separate building for second-hand clothes of the two sexes. Old clothes, before being offered for sale, have to be "clobbered"—in other words, patched and sewn—so as to be in a wearable condition. Piles of these clobbered clothes of every description, from the corduroy and moleskin suits of the labourer to the black cloth suit of the gentleman, are exposed for sale on forms and benches; heaps of boots, patched and cobbled, and hats revived and pressed, so as to look almost as good as new, are eagerly pressed upon your attention by Hebraic salesmen. In the women's department you see hundreds of black silk dresses, which seem to be the most saleable commodity, hanging up. They are displayed in the most taking manner, and the handsome character of some of these garments seems strangely out of keeping with the rough and dirty-looking aspect of the market itself.

With a lively recollection of the bright bandanas adorning Petticoat-lane of old, we asked a hooked-nosed, gaudily-dressed young woman how it was none of them were to be seen in the market. "Ah!" she said, "you gents with your cambric wipes have spoilt that trade," at the same time giving a knowing wink. "Thank goodness!" thought we, "this simple change in fashion has put temptation out of the path of many a poor lad, and the occupation of an Old Fagin and his school of young thieves is gone."

Old skirts, crinolines, stays, every article of female attire, may be purchased here for pence! Women's clothes are very rarely exported. Old silk garments are cut up for the linings of hats and caps, and for the purpose of translating them into children's tunics, little frocks, spencers, &c. The "translators," male or female, occupy themselves with selecting the best pieces of old clothes, woollen and silk, and turning them into other garments. Old frock-coats, for instance, when too threadbare to be sold as second-hand goods, are peculiarly available for the translator. The skirts of a coat are rarely much worn, and they will generally make very good waistcoats, knickerbockers, and spencers, and they are never too bad to turn into caps. Very old silk cannot well be utilised, as we shall show woollen rags are. Some of it is torn up, and woven again into winseys; but we can hear of no other final destination of the most valuable of the textile fabrics. Although very large quantities of old boots and shoes are sold in the Exchange every day, the greater proportion find their way to Monmouth-street, Seven Dials. The process of "clobbering," where this article is concerned, degenerates into downright cheating. Where there are holes in the upper leathers, new pieces are neatly let in, and then the heel-ball is applied to make the whole appear sound leather. Again, where there are holes in the sole, new pieces are let in, and the spot is covered with what in the trade is termed a "smother," or a preparation of dirt, which looks like the dust of the road. The translation of adults' shoes into children's shoes is a more legitimate occupation. If it were not for the men who practise this art, we scarcely know how the very poor children would ever get shod, as their parents could not pay the price demanded for the cheapest new shoes.

Old clothes, when they have been worn to rags at home and abroad, return once more into the hands of the dealers. They are now past "clobbering," "reviving," or "translating;" they are, in fact, at the lowest point of Fortune's wheel, but the next turn puts them in its highest point again. All the world—thanks to Mr. Ferrand—has heard of "shoddy" and mungo. The former is a preparation of wool made from the thrice-worn and greasy old clothes of Europe. The latter is woollen fibre, made from the cuttings of new cloth. Shoddy and mungo, then, are the foundations upon which a new series of clothes for the million are built up. It would really seem as though woollen fibre were indestructible. The oldest of old clothes are destined to re-appear again in the fashionable world. The old woollen rag having been reduced to its original fibre by the "devil"—a huge-toothed wheel—it is mixed with fresh wool, and converted into the Petershams, the Talmas, the pilot cloths, and other fabrics of which paletots are made for the fashionable world. The seat of this wonderful conversion from old to new cloths is the three towns of Leeds, Dewsbury, and Batley, in Yorkshire. The two latter towns are wholly given up to the manufacture of shoddy, &c.; and it is computed that they add annually about sixty million pounds of raw material to the woollen trade. In other words, the old clothes that pour into these three towns afford an amount of woollen fibre equal to the addition of the fleeces of eight millions of sheep.

This enormous trade has sprung up within the present century, the very first shoddy mill being established in 1813. The produce of this shoddy is woven into fabrics ranging in value from one shilling to ten shillings a yard. Were it not for this utilisation of what was once a refuse material, the woollen clothing of the country would have risen to a price beyond the means of the working population, instead of constantly falling in cost as it has done. And it is not only our woollen garments of which we see the resurrection in this wonderful manner, but also our hosiery, our stockings, flannels, drawers, &c.; in fact, everything that is constructed of fibrous wool is destined to be converted by the "devils" into what is termed "soft shoddy." Who shall say whose old clothes some of us stand up in? The Pythagorean idea of the transmigration of souls is certainly true of the coverings of our bodies.

There was a large number of fabrics, termed "union fabrics," composed of cotton and wool interwoven, such as alpacas, &c., which were not available for shoddy, in consequence of the mixture with the wool of cotton, or vegetable fibre; and which could not be turned into paper by reason of the woollen fibres, which would speckle the sheets. In consequence of this unfortunate alliance, it was of little or no value: but within these last six years a method has been patented by which these otherwise useless rags have been separated into their animal and vegetable elements, each of which is now available. This is done by placing the rags in a steam digester, heated to a pressure of three to five atmospheres. This heat reduces the woollen fibre to a brown substance, which crumbles to pieces on being handled, and leaves the cotton or vegetable fibre uninjured. The woollen powder forms an admirable manure, very rich in all fertilising qualities, whilst the cotton fibre is good paper-making material. There were several specimens of these residuary products in the Great Exhibition of 1862. Thus, the last difficulty our manufacturers have met with in the utilisation of old clothes has been conquered by science. Possibly the paper on which we write has formed portions of the material of our wife's dress; and it is equally possible that the bread we eat at luncheon found its elements of growth in the same old gown, for the ulmate of ammonia (under which name the new woollen manure is known) is largely employed as manure by farmers. Thus it will be seen, as civilisation advances, man, like nature, learns the art of utilising everything; and as we go on increasing in knowledge, we doubt not but that production of every kind will be cheapened by the simple process of reconversion. In nature there is no such thing as waste; nothing, in fact, is lost; and, as far as old clothes at least are concerned, we think we have shown that the requirements and necessities of man have taken a lesson out of the book of our great mother.—*Cassell's Family Paper.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN YARD are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Brother-in-law FRANCIS COX; the procession to move from his residence, Fosterville Hotel, Campbell-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

NOTICE.—TRAM TICKETS can be had of any of the Conductors, from 3d. to any amount.

DANCING.—Mrs. C. READ'S Evening CLASS on FRIDAY only, this week. 75, William-street.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
CARTES DE VISITE reduced to 25s per dozen. Duplicates 2s each.
CAMEO PORTRAITS,
a new and elegant style.
DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS,
four portraits on one card.
BACKGROUNDS, with woodland scenery, views of the harbour, &c.
INFANTS PORTRAITS taken instantaneously.
THE ABOVE BEAUTIFULLY TINTED.

TO BE LENT on mortgage, the following sums:—£13,000, £1550, £1200, and several smaller amounts. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to borrow £100 at moderate interest; good security. Address J. K., HERALD Office.

MASONIC.—Regular Monthly MEETING of the Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 556, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, Past Master and Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew's, No. 358 S.C. Regular Monthly Meeting. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Adjourned DEBATE, in Hall of Institution. Subject: —"That a Republican Government is more conducive to the happiness and prosperity of a nation than a monarchial one."

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—Notice is hereby given, that a COURT OF APPEAL will be held at the Police Office, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at noon, to hear and determine all cases of appeal against the Municipal Assessment for the current year.
JOHN CHARLES BARKER, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Parramatta, 3rd July.

RANDWICK RECECOURSE is now OPEN for GALLOPS. Tickets of admission on the usual terms, may be had on application, between 2 and 3 p.m., to the Clerk of the Course, W. G. HENFREY, Esq., at his office, 123, Castlereagh-street. BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Secretary A. J. C.

TICKETS in HOBSON'S SWEEP may be obtained up to 3 p.m., SATURDAY, the 15th July. Ninety-four Horses. Eighteen Hundred Pounds to be divided. FRANCIS HOBSON, Tattersall's Hotel, Sydney.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the relief of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the Crew and Passengers of the s.s. City of Dunedin, wrecked in Cook's Straits.—The undersigned thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £10 1s. 6d. from the saloon passengers of the s.s. Prince Alfred, and £6 from the crew of same ship, and will be happy to receive further donations to be forwarded to the Wreck Fund at Dunedin.
H. S. MACHIN, Master s.s. Prince Alfred.
Sydney, July 11th.

R. CONSOLATO DI S. M. IL RE D' ITALIA A SYDNEY.—Colle Armi e colla Concordia si fa l'Italia. Ai S. S. Italiani in Sydney e nella Colonia. Il terzo Tiro a segno Nazionale Italiano avrà luogo in questo anno in Firenze. J. S. S. Italiani dimoranti in Sydney e nella Colonia sono pregati a nome del Municipio di Firenze a volere essere generosi di un Dono da assegnarsi in ai migliori tiratori. I doni si riceveranno nella Cancelleria di questo Consolato, sita in O'Connell-street. G. K., Console.

LOST, a Cashmere SHAWL, at St. Barnabas' Bazaar. Oblige by returning same to Rev. T. SMITH.

LOST, between King and Bathurst streets, a small brown paper PARCEL, containing a revolver pistol, cylinder powder flask, caps, &c. Five shillings reward on returning same to Mr WHITFIELD, King-street.

LOST, on Wednesday last, between King-street and Newtown, a Reversible BROOCH, with 2 portraits. The finder, by bringing it to 28, York-street, will be rewarded.

PARRAMATTA.—LOST, a dark bay HORSE, branded JCJ near shoulder, star on forehead, near fore fetlock white. £1 reward will be paid on returning it to JAMES M'MAHON, Church-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Stolen, from Lamb Inn, Margaret-st., a COCKATOO, red and white.

STOLEN or Strayed. from Sourabaya House, Upper William-street, a Black and White Poodle PUP. Five pounds reward will be given on conviction, if stolen; if strayed, the finder will be liberally rewarded.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons against MARRYING my son LAZARUS HICKSON to EMILY WAKELY, both being minors.
MARY HICKSON, Guardian.

CAUTION.—I, JOHN DAVIS, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in the name of "John Davis and Co.," without my written authority. JOHN DAVIS, City Buffet, 190, Pitt-street.

MR. G. B. INNISS, having been appointed PROVEDORE for the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship TARARUA, the company will not be responsible for any stores supplied to the said G. B. Inniss.

IN THE ESTATE OF TILSON and COMPANY, Ipswich.—Notice.—All ACCOUNTS against the above estate must be forwarded in duplicate, before 20th instant to the Trustees, R. M. STEWART, Brisbane; or T. C. BISHOP, Ipswich, or they will not be recognised.

STAMP ACT.—The undersigned beg to intimate that in consequence of the above Act coming into operation on the 1st July, all purchasers, to whom credit shall be given on or after that date, will be required to pay the duty imposed by the said Act on Promissory Notes, Bills, &c. Sydney, June 30th, 1865.

Frederic Lassetter	James Levick and Co.
John Keep	Rabone, Feez, and Co.
J. B. Holdsworth	W. S. Friend and Co.
Vickery and Hall	Richard Reily
E. C. Weekes and Co.	R. Iredale and Co.

STAMP OFFICE.—Solicitors, merchants, and others can be supplied with STAMPED PARCHMENT, PAPER, and the different priced adhesive stamps requisite under the new Stamp Act.
THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange, Sydney.
Orders from the country, with remittances, promptly attended to.

SELLERS and BUYERS.—See Letter Stamp Duties, &c. EMPIRE, Saturday; reply to J. G. Cohen.

BURNING OF ST. MARY'S (several views).
GLANMIRE DIGGINGS.
THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
and
HIS MURDERER.
GILBERT'S DEATH.
And a number of other Engravings; also, TALES.
WONOONA (continued).
NEW BUSHRANGING STORY.
In the ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, on SATURDAY next. Price Sixpence.
CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., Proprietors, and General Printers, 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—One-half the clear profits of the sale of the History of St. Mary's Cathedral, with TEN ILLUSTRATIONS, price One Shilling, will be devoted to the restoration of the Cathedral. This work is published under the sanction of the Catholic clergy.
W. G. MASON, 134, King-street, Sydney; and all Booksellers and News Agents.

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